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Australia
1885-1896

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CATALOGUE

1885

U. S. Department of Agriculture

ANDERSON & CO.

SEEDS

&
PLANTS

SEED WAREHOUSE

216 218 PITT ST.
SYDNEY.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

We have the pleasure to hand our Customers GENERAL CATALOGUE OF SEEDS AND PLANTS for present year, in which will be found many valuable additions to our already extensive list of varieties.

As usual, we have been careful to secure all stocks of the very finest quality, and hope to maintain the high reputation accorded to our Seeds for so many years.

Having made large purchases in Grasses, Lucerne, and other Field Seeds, we are enabled to offer our Customers considerable advantages, and our samples will be found to be carefully cleaned and free from weeds.

Our large trade in Vegetable Seeds enables us to supply our Patrons with the newest and best stocks obtainable, as many of our Seeds are specially grown for us under careful culture and supervision.

Our Flower Seeds are obtained from the most famous growers in Europe; and we offer some of the very finest strains of such Florist Flowers as Pansy, Cineraria, Calceolaria, and Primula which can be obtained.

Our Packet Seeds are now to be found in every part of the Colony, and there are but few townships in New South Wales where our Seeds cannot be obtained from the local Storekeepers, to whom we sell cases, neatly fitted up, with an assortment of Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Our Patrons have a guarantee as to the genuineness of these Seeds from the fact that the Packets bear our name and date of issue.

Our PLANT & TREE CATALOGUE has been carefully revised, and we trust to be able to supply excellent Nursery Stock during the season.

All orders entrusted to us will receive our usual careful attention.

ANDERSON & CO.

FEBRUARY, 1885.

OUR SYSTEM OF BUSINESS.

Our Seeds are of the Best Quality procurable.—We spare neither trouble nor expense to procure seeds of the very best quality; our imported stocks are from the most reliable sources in England and the Continent, *and are the best that money can buy.* When received here the germinating quality is carefully tested, and any parcel that does not come up to our standard of growth is immediately rejected, and not sent out.

No Responsibility, however. We Guarantee Nothing.—As explained, we are not growers, but Importers and Contractors, and though *we have every confidence in the genuineness of our seeds*, still we cannot hold ourselves responsible for error. If our friends would really consider what our liability would be were we to guarantee, they would readily see that no amount of profit would repay us for incurring such a responsibility.

We are Not Liable for Loss after Despatch of Goods.—We make no charge for the delivery of goods in the City, at the Wharves, or Railway Stations, or Carriers' Offices, but do not hold ourselves responsible after we have procured a receipt for the goods as delivered in good order.

Send Name and Address with Order.—Every order should have name and address of sender, and instructions how to forward plainly written thereon. Doubtless many of our customers will smile at this remark, but it is quite necessary, as *we frequently receive orders without either the one or the other.* Any Customer not receiving a reply from us should write again without delay, as all orders are attended to immediately upon receipt.

Send Cash with all Small Orders.—We particularly desire that our Customers (except those having current accounts) should *remit with small orders*, as thereby we will be saved much time and trouble in book-keeping. We will at all times make up goods to amount remitted, or return stamps for any balance, if desired.

Send Small Sums in Stamps or Post-office Orders, or, where stamps are scarce, a £1 note may be remitted (registered, if possible), and we shall return any balance in stamps.

Terms.—We allow a Discount of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (6d. in the £) off Catalogue rates for cash payments made within one month from date of invoice, with the exception of prices quoted for Oats, Barley, Wheat, and other Grain. Our Credit Terms for approved accounts are three months. Accounts are rendered 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, when we expect a cheque or post-office order to be sent for full amount. New or unknown correspondents are requested to remit with their orders, or to send us a satisfactory Sydney reference. Attention to the above is particularly desired to prevent delay.

Remittances can be made by Crossed Cheques, Drafts, Post-office Orders, or Stamps. Collection on each country cheque is one shilling, which must be added.

❖ GARDEN ❖ SEEDS ❖

BY COACH, RAIL, or STEAMER.

THE undermentioned Cases of Seeds contain a suitable assortment for the requirements of a fair-sized garden, and will give a successional crop of vegetables all the year round. We have improved the assortment, and increased the number of varieties this season. The packets will be found to contain quantities sufficient for a single sowing.

Our "C" 20s. Case of Garden Seeds.

6 packets Peas (6 sorts), early and late	1 packet Parsley, fine Triple Curled
3 " Beans, French or Kidney	1 " Cress, Curled
2 " " Broad	1 " Mustard, White
4 " Cabbage (4 sorts), good table varieties	1 " Beet, Deep Red (choice stock)
2 " Lettuce, fine curled Cabbage variety	1 " Leek, London Flag
2 " Carrot, Scarlet Intermediate, or Scarlet Horn	3 " Melons, Water and Rock
2 " Onion, Brown, Spanish, or Globe	1 " Celery, White
2 " Radish, Long Scarlet	1 " Cucumber, Long Green (choice stock)
1 " Parsnip, Hollow-crowned or Guernsey	1 " Pumpkin (best keeping)
2 " Cauliflower, Early London or Large Asiatic	2 " Tomato, Mammoth Red
3 " Turnip (varieties)	2 " Vegetable Marrow

The above Collection CANNOT be sent by post.

Our "D" 10s. Case of Garden Seeds.

The following is for a small Garden, and will meet the requirements of many.

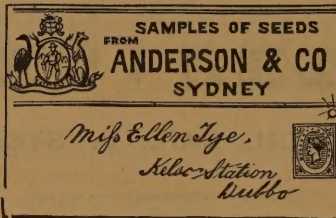
The seeds are of the same superior quality as the above-named parcel:—

3 packets Peas (3 sorts), early and late	1 packet Parsley, fine Triple Curled
2 " Beans, French or Kidney, and Broad Beans	1 " Cress, Curled
2 " Cabbage (2 sorts), good table varieties	1 " Mustard, White
1 " Lettuce, fine Curled Cabbage variety	1 " Beet, Deep Red (choice stock)
1 " Carrot, Scarlet Intermediate, or Scarlet Horn	1 " Leek, London Flag
1 " Onion, Brown, Spanish, or Globe	2 " Melons, Water and Rock
1 " Radish, Long Scarlet	1 " Celery, White
1 " Parsnip, Hollow-crowned or Guernsey	1 " Cucumber, Long Green (choice stock)
1 " Cauliflower, Early London or Large Asiatic	1 " Pumpkin (best keeping)
2 " Turnip (varieties)	1 " Tomato, Mammoth Red

1 packet VEGETABLE MARROW.

The above CANNOT be forwarded by Post, and Price does not include Carriage. If it is sent by Cobb and Co.'s coaches, the carriage must be prepaid in Sydney.

SEEDS



BY POST

THIS branch of our business still continues to increase, and we have this season remodelled our Collections, and introduced a greater variety. The packets will be found to contain a sufficient sowing for a moderate-sized Garden.

→ Our Post Packets of Seeds. ←

(Price 20s.) "A" POST PACKET contains: (Price 20s.)

5 packets Cabbage (early and late)	1 packet Parsley	1 packet Leek
2 " Lettuce (sorts)	4 " Cauliflower (sorts)	1 " Celery
2 " Carrot	4 " Turnip	2 " Melons (sorts)
2 " Onion "	2 " Cress "	2 " Cucumber "
3 " Radish "	1 " Mustard "	2 " Pumpkin "
2 " Parsnip "	2 " Beet	2 " Tomato "
	2 " Vegetable Marrow	

The above Packet forwarded post free to any address upon receipt of Stamps or Post Office Order for TWENTY SHILLINGS.

(Price 10s., Post Free) "B" POST PACKET contains: (Price 10s., Post Free)

2 packets Cabbage (early and late)	1 packet Parsley	1 packet Leek
1 " Lettuce (best curled)	1 " Cauliflower	1 " Celery
1 " Carrot	2 " Turnip (sorts)	2 " Melons (sorts)
1 " Onion	1 " Cress	1 " Cucumber
2 " Radish (sorts)	1 " Mustard	1 " Pumpkin
1 " Parsnip	1 " Beet	1 " Tomato
	1 " Vegetable Marrow	

The Postage of Seeds to any part of New South Wales is as follows:—

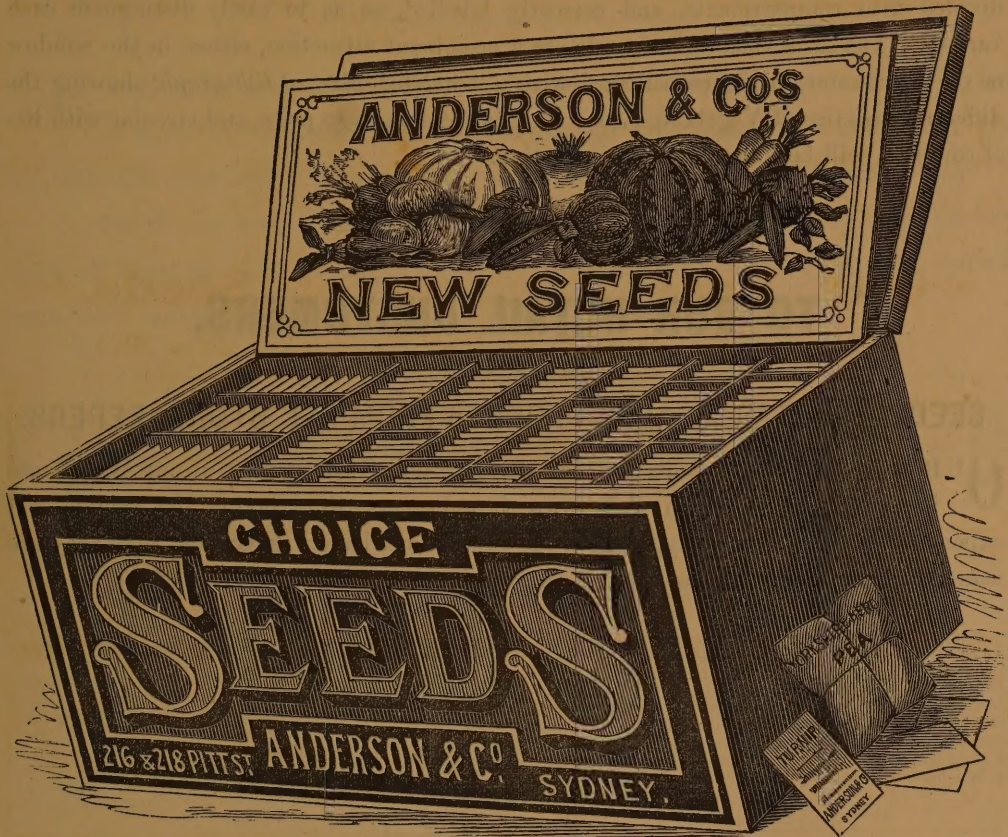
A PACKET	{	Not exceeding 4 ounces	..	..	2d.
		" " 6 "	..	..	3d.
		" " 8 "	..	..	4d.
		" " 12 "	..	..	6d.
		" " 16 "	..	..	8d.

No packet must exceed 16 oz. (bag included), but may contain *any number of varieties.*

Parcels for the neighbouring Colonies of Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia, *are chargeable with double rates.*

We particularly desire to inform our Customers that the above rates are for *Seeds only.*

Storekeepers' No. 2 Wholesale Case of Garden Seeds.



TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

SEEDS IN SEALED PACKETS.

TWO years ago we introduced the system of putting up seeds in sealed packets, and the wonderful success which has attended the introduction, has induced us to bring the matter more prominently before our Customers. These Seeds are put up in packets at a uniform price of 6d. each, retail. Each packet has the name of

ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS SOLD IN SIXPENNY PACKETS.

the variety, directions for sowing, the price, and date plainly printed thereon, thus saving all trouble to the retailer. The Seeds are put up in large and small show cases, divided into compartments, and correctly labelled, so as to easily distinguish each variety. The cases themselves constitute a prominent attraction, either in the window or on the counter, being embellished with a *beautiful coloured lithograph*, showing the different varieties of Vegetables, &c. Full particulars as to price, and circular with list of contents, will be forwarded on application.

TO OUR RETAIL CUSTOMERS.

SEEDS IN RETAIL SEALED PACKETS FROM ALL STOREKEEPERS.

OUR country correspondents can now procure our Seeds, put up at our Warehouse in sealed packets, from their own Storekeepers, thus saving the trouble and expense of sending to Sydney, and, at the same time, have a guarantee that they are using the finest Seeds. These packets have our name, date, and price printed on.



GARDEN SEEDS.

WE have added cultural directions to the various lists of Vegetables at the request of numerous Customers who wish to use our Catalogue as a Guide Book, and we trust the information therein given will be found most useful and trustworthy.

For the convenience of our Retail Customers desiring small quantities, *we now offer all Vegetable Seeds in 6d. packets*, thus enabling them to remit the exact amount with their orders by simply counting the number of packets ordered.

ARTICHOKE.

FOR the proper cultivation of the Artichoke the ground requires to be as deeply trenched as for Asparagus, and to be well enriched with manure. The Seed should be sown in beds of light soil in March or September, and

transplanted during the following Autumn or Spring in rows four to six feet apart, and about four feet in the rows. They will produce flower heads fit for use during the following season.

6d. per packet.

Green Globe

Purple Globe

ASPARAGUS.

THIS delicate and fashionable vegetable is of the easiest culture, and suits all the climates of the colony. It may be grown in any kind of garden soil, but prefers rich loam of a saline character. It cannot be grown to perfection unless manured abundantly every Autumn or Winter. Salt, or, better still, nitrate of soda should be added to stable or any other kind of manure employed. The shoots should not be gathered from the same rows for more than five or six weeks in the same season; but when a prolonged supply is required, rows or beds should be allowed to grow

until succession is wanted, when the haulm may be cut down and the rows dressed. Those first cut from may then be allowed to make their growth. Two-year-old plants are the best for forming Asparagus beds. These can be supplied during the Autumn and Winter months; or they may be raised from seed in beds of prepared soil, drilled eighteen inches, and an inch or so in the rows, and thinned if necessary to six inches. Sow in July or August, and they will be fit for planting as "two-year-olds" the second winter after sowing.

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Purple Dutch
Large Common

Erfurt Giant
Connover's Colossal, 1s. 6d. per oz.

BEEET.

BEEET should follow a Cabbage or Cauliflower crop, or, at any rate, some crop for which the land had been well manured; because the symmetrical form of the root cannot be preserved if fresh manure be used for the crop. Sow in rows eighteen to twenty-four inches apart; thin out to ten or twelve inches, and be careful to "single" the

plants. Generally two plants spring from a single seed, and, if they are allowed to grow together, the result will be unsightly. Strong soil suits best for Beet, but it is not particular. Make a first sowing about July; the next, November or December; and a third during February or March, should the weather prove favourable.

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Nutting's Selected Dwarf Red
Henderson's Short Top

Blood Red
Silver, or Spinach Beet

ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS SOLD IN SIXPENNY PACKETS.

GARDEN SEEDS.

BORECOLE, OR KALE.

SOW in seed beds in January and June, and treat as Cabbage. It requires well-worked rich soil, with liberal manuring. This vegetable is not as well known in this colony as it deserves to be. It is most useful in

Winter, and the January sowing may therefore be considered the main one. Dwarf kinds should be planted in rows two feet apart, and twelve to eighteen inches in the rows. Large sorts three feet by two.

1s. 6d. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Dwarf Green Curled.

BEANS (FRENCH OR KIDNEY).

AS a Summer green vegetable, the French or Kidney Bean is without an equal in our dry and fickle climate. It is a universally valued crop. It is also a useful family dish when dry. Sow the dwarf sorts every two or three weeks, as the weather suits, from September to February inclusive, in rows two feet apart, and four inches in the rows. The tall climbing kinds should have a space

of from three to four feet between the rows, and about twelve inches in the rows. These should be sown in September or October, and stakes should be provided for them. The soil should not be too rich for the French bean, as in moist summers they will be likely to produce too much haulm and little or no fruit. This is especially a "poor man's" vegetable, though not despised by the rich.

1s. 6d. per quart ; 6d. per packet.

DWARFS.

Pale Dun, or Cream Coloured
Canadian Wonder
Robin's Egg

Negro Long Pod (True), 2s. per quart
Governor Denison, speckled.

RUNNERS.

1s. 6d. per quart ; 6d. per packet.

White Dutch, large and fine.

Scarlet Runner, much esteemed as a green vegetable, fine fleshy pods, 2s. per quart.

SNAKE (OR YARD LONG) BEAN.

THIS variety of Bean bears long narrow pods about two feet in length; it bears immense crops, and the Beans are produced in bunches. The pods are stringless, and of very delicate flavour. They are easily prepared for

table, being simply cut in required lengths. This bean will be found very suitable for growing in warm parts of the colony, and is a useful acquisition to gardens on stations in the interior.

6d. per packet.

SOJA BEAN.—(var. Soja d' Etampes).

THIS is the best variety of the new Soja Bean, for culinary purposes. It has a fine flavour, cooks well, and is very nutritious. The best way of using it is to prepare it as a Haricot Bean, either fresh from growing

plants, gathered when the pods are well filled with beans, or when the plants have dried off and the beans are ripe. The stem is also good fodder, either green or otherwise. The plant does not exceed twenty inches in height.

1s. per packet.

BEANS (BROAD).

STRONG loam, and even somewhat clayey soils, suit this useful vegetable. It does not require much manure, particularly when the land has been manured for the previous crop. Sow in May, in drills four feet apart and twelve inches in the rows. Sow also in June, July, and

August, reducing the distances until in the last month; two feet by four inches would be the proper distance. This is a valuable crop, because when sown early it not only produces a large amount of wholesome food, but its culture adds to the fertility of worn out beds.

1s. 3d. per quart ; 6d. per packet.

Broad Windsor (Taylor's)
Green Windsor

Early Long Pod
Johnson's Wonderful



ASPARAGUS.



CANADIAN WONDER FRENCH BEAN.



CAULIFLOWER, LARGE ASIATIC.



INCOMPARABLE WHITE CELERY.

GARDEN SEEDS.

BROCOLI.

SOW for the main crop in December and January, and plant out as soon as the plants are ready and the weather suitable. The purple variety may be sown a month or so earlier. The large kinds may also be sown in June and

July. Good strong richly-manured soil is necessary to produce Brocoli in perfection. Some of the white varieties make a fair substitute for Cauliflowers, and they will withstand more inauspicious weather.

1s. 6d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Adams' Early White
Chappel's Cream
Elleston's Mammoth
Wilcove's late White

Knight's Protecting
Large Sulphur
Purple Cape
Walcheren

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Roseberry

Common

CABBAGE.

A GARDEN from which, in some of its choicest forms, this valuable and universally esteemed vegetable cannot be procured daily throughout the year is either a poor one or is under unskilful management. Strong loam produces the finest quality; but all soils, from stiff clay to sand, or bog earth, will fairly answer for Cabbage. Manure and moisture are, however, essentials. There should be at least three main sowings in the year, with a few intermediate limited sowings of particular varieties as experience may suggest. In June, store beds of all kinds may be sown, and if the beds be composed of poor unmanured soil, as for this sowing they should be, they will furnish fine, hardy, robust plants for putting out until the March following. The two other main sowings, in December and March respectively, should be made in richly-manured

beds, and will generally require shading and watering. Cabbage should not be planted in the same ground twice following, or after Turnips or any crop of the Brassica tribe. The "St. John's Day" is least affected by the cabbage aphid, and is therefore recommended for planting for the Summer and Autumn crops. It is important that the beds should be deeply dug. For dwarf kinds the rows may be twenty inches, and the plants in the rows fifteen inches apart. The distance apart to be increased according to the size of kind planted, and also the richness of the soil, until, for the largest kinds, three feet by two feet would be a proper distance. For the March sowing only English or other imported seed from a colder climate should be used, otherwise the crop would be lost by running to seed in July and August.

9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

St. John's Day, *best summer variety*
East Ham, *a great favourite*
West Ham, *large and regular*
London Market, *white heart variety*
Enfield Market, *first-class variety*
Winningstadt, *large and very weighty*
Early Dwarf York, *small and good*
Nonpareil, *good table variety*
Large York, *medium size; fine*

Sugar Loaf, *fine flavour*
Drum Head, *very large*
Flat Dutch, *large and late*
Red Pickling, *blood red*
Wheeler's Cocoa Nut, *1s. per oz.*
Large Schweinfurt Cabbage, *a fine large market variety*
Daniel's Defiance, *1s. per packet*

CABBAGE (SAVOY).

A hardy variety of Cabbage, most suitable for cold districts.

9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Drumhead, *large white heart*

Dwarf Green Curled, *extra fine*



SAVOY, GREEN CURLED.



CABBAGE, LARGE DRUMHEAD.



CABBAGE, LARGE YORK.



CABBAGE, SCHWEINFURT.



CAULIFLOWER, AUTUMN GIANT.



CUCUMBER, GREEN GHERKIN.

GARDEN SEEDS.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY.

THIS is a particular favourite with Australians. The fruit is fit for dessert and also makes a delicious jelly. Its proper place for culture is the kitchen garden. Sow in September, and prick out in one row along a warm sheltered border of rich soil, two feet apart, when the

plants are fit to handle, choosing a damp day. The plants should be stopped by pinching out the top of the shoots occasionally, to induce a sturdy and bushy growth. They should not be allowed to become crowded.

6d. per packet.

CARROT.

A SOWING may be made in July, and the main crop in September, in drills eighteen inches apart, and when fit thin out to five or six inches. In weedy ground it is a good plan to drop a few grains of Barley or Long Radish with the Carrot seed, to indicate the drills, and thus facilitate hoeing and hand weeding, in doing which the young Carrot plants are very liable to be destroyed by the weeds if this precaution is omitted. Sand and sandy loam produce the best Carrots; but they will grow in any common garden soil. Carrots like a rich soil; but they

will not make a handsome growth if sown in freshly manured land. They should, therefore, follow Cauliflowers, Cabbage, Turnip, or some crop for which the land had been well manured. The beds should be both deeply and finely dug—not turned over roughly, as suits some kinds of crops best. Small intermediate sowings may be made in January or February. These will not grow large, but are suitable for soups, &c., and need not be thinned to more than two inches apart.

9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Early Short Horn, *short, good colour*
Scarlet Long Horn, *early*
Improved Intermediate, *fine form*

Large Altringham, *long red*
Long Red Surrey
Newark Improved

CAULIFLOWER.

SOW in rich, light soil, in December and January. Slight shading and watering is generally necessary. The plants should not be allowed to crowd each other, nor should they be allowed to become stunted, as they would do if not kept moist, or exposed to the full force of the sun. Choose dull weather, and plant out three feet by two, in liberally manured land. The remarks respecting manures for the Cabbage crop apply with equal force to this

favourite vegetable. After planting out, water should be given daily to each plant, unless the weather should prove sufficiently moist, or the land can be otherwise irrigated. If this crop once gets a severe shock and becomes stunted, it will never produce fine heads—they will either become leafy or button off. Cauliflowers should never follow any of the Cabbage tribe, nor be grown two seasons following on the same beds.

2s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Early London, *white flower, early*
Large Asiatic, *large variety, fine*
Stadtholder, *very fine*

Walcheren, *reliable sort*
Veitch's Autumn Giant, *3s. per oz.*

SWEET CORN (OR TABLE MAIZE).

THOSE who have not tried garden varieties of Maize as a table vegetable should do so. In the United States no garden vegetable is more popular. It is used both in the ripe and unripe stage. Plant in September and

October, in rows three or four feet apart and one foot in the rows. Rich soil is most suitable; but it will do in any moderately fertile garden soil. It should be hoed and hilled when about a foot high.

6d. per packet.

Dolly Dutton, *the earliest variety*
Darling's Extra Early, *cobs small, very sweet*

Mammoth, *large late variety*
Washington Market, *the best of the large varieties*

POP CORN.



CABBAGE, SUGARLOAF.



CABBAGE, EARLY YORK.



SAVOY, DRUMHEAD.



CABBAGE, ST. JOHN'S DAY.



CABBAGE, EAST HAM.



CAPSICUM, SWEET SPANISH.



CAPSICUM, CHILI.

GARDEN SEEDS.

CUCUMBER.

TO obtain early Cucumbers is one of the chief hobbies of most gardeners, whether professional or amateur. For this purpose plants must be raised in artificial heat. The usual plan is to place a glazed frame on a hot bed, formed of stable manure, in June and July. Over the hot bed a foot or so of light rich soil is placed, in which the seed is sown. When in the rough leaf they should be planted into other frames for forcing, or kept in large-sized pots till August or September, when they may be

planted in the open borders, well manured and prepared for the purpose, being covered by a hand-glass at night to keep off frost, and by day, in rough weather, until well established. Sowing in the open borders may take place about the middle of August in climates similar to that of Sydney; but such as those of Bathurst or Goulburn, not until towards the end of September. In all cases the shoots should be pinched back to secure a compact growth and fruitful yield.

6d. per packet.

Long Green Prickly, *useful for Market*

Choice Long Green, *fine long fruit*

Crystal White, *much esteemed, very sweet*

Long Green, Southgate

Green Gherkin, *for pickling*

CRESS.

SOW every two or three weeks, with or without a dash of mustard seed. In the Summer months shade is necessary to produce a crisp and tender growth. This wholesome salad can be grown in any rich soil, either in shaded beds or in boxes. It is sometimes even grown on board ships at sea, and often in very limited back yards in cities, thus affording a fresh supply for daily use much superior to any that can be purchased, which of necessity becomes withered, and loses that pungent, brisk bite, for which it is so much esteemed. Water Cress can also be

readily raised from seed. It should be sown in a situation where it can be daily flooded, or where water can be made to trickle over the surface continuously. It may also be grown in well manured beds, shaded in the Summer months and watered daily in dry weather. If introduced to gently-flowing shallow streams, or even ponds that are not altogether stagnant, Water Cress will spread naturally, and afford a continuous supply without any other attention than regular cutting.

6d. per packet.

American 1s. per oz.

Golden }
Tripled Curled } 6d. per oz.

Water Cress, 2s. per oz.

Indian or Nasturtium, 1s. per oz.

CELERY.

SOW for main crop in September and October. Seed beds for this sowing should not be over rich, and will furnish plants for putting out in trenches for several months. When required a later sowing (say in December or January) may be made: but this will require more attention, as the young seedlings do not well withstand the hot and dry weather of the Summer. In this case the seed should be sown in shallow seed pans or boxes, and kept in a cool and shaded situation, such as a cold pit or a bough plant shed, and regularly watered. For a few weeks after the plants come through the soil a light mat or cloth should be laid over the pan or box during the day, in warm or windy weather, and removed every night. To grow celery to perfection, choose a bed that has been richly manured for a previous crop, such, for instance, as a cauliflower bed. The ground should be of a friable na-

ture and well pulverized. Let trenches be opened about eighteen inches wide and of a like depth, stacking the soil on either side, to be ready for drawing back to the trenches as the Celery plants progress. In the bottom of these eighteen-inch trenches place about six inches depth of stable manure, partially rotted, and fork it well into the soil about six inches deep. Cover this with a couple of inches of the soil previously thrown out, and water copiously the night before planting it. Then carefully raise the plants from the seed bed, and plant them along the centre of the prepared trench, about nine inches apart, taking care that the hearts of the plants are not buried. Weed often, and draw in soil as the plants advance. Water abundantly and use liquid manure every two or three days. This treatment will result in prize sticks of Celery.

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Turner's Incomparable White

Cole's Crystal ,,

Cole's Red Solid

Laing's Mammoth Red



ENDIVE, GREEN CURLED.



LETTUCE, DRUMHEAD.



CAPSICUM, LARGE BELL.



LETTUCE, WHITE COS.



EGG PLANT, LARGE WHITE.



KOHL RABI.



CAPSICUM, CAYENNE.



CAPSICUM, SWEET MOUNTAIN.

GARDEN SEEDS.

EGG PLANT.

SOW in pans, in a frame or pit, in August, and prick out into rich garden soil, when frost is past and the plants are fit to handle without injury. Or sow in September, in the beds intended for the crop, in rows two feet to two and a half feet apart, and the same distance plant

from plant. Shelter with boughs, and water until the plants are well established. When the fruits are set remove all but from eight to twelve on each plant—that is, allow only a single fruit to mature on each shoot. The young plants should be stopped to induce branching.

6d. per packet.

Improved New York Purple
Long White China

White, large egg-shaped fruit
Black Pekin

ENDIVE—Winter substitute for Lettuce.

THIS salad plant, when well grown and blanched, is by some preferred to Lettuce. Sow in February and March, and plant out, when fit, in rows two feet apart, and one foot plant from plant; hoe, and when the plants are well advanced tie the leaves into a bunch surrounding

the hearts, to blanch and keep them tender. Some gardeners place tiles or flat boards upon the tops of the plants, when well advanced, instead of tying up the leaves. Rich soil is indispensable if a fine and delicate quality be desired.

6d. per packet.

Batavian

Green Curled

KOHL RABI (TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.)

THIS is a delicious vegetable, the value of which is much under-estimated in this Colony. It is superior, as a delicate table vegetable, to any kind of turnip, but must be tasted in good condition before it can be appreciated. Sow in beds, as cabbage, from December till March, and plant out in rows eighteen inches apart and

nine inches plant from plant. The turnip-like stem should not be allowed to attain a size greater than from three to four inches in diameter before cutting for use, or they will become coarse and inferior. Any garden soil, well manured, will suit for this crop.

1s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Large Green

Large Purple

LEEK.

THIS highly appreciated and well-known vegetable suits our climate admirably, and can be grown profitably where most other esculent plants would have little chance of yielding a return. No culinary is of easier culture, or requires so little care, if only the proper seasons for sowing

and planting be observed. Sow in prepared beds in April, May, or June at the latest, and plant out in rows eighteen inches by six, or wider if the soil be rich and well manured, and a large growth desired. When the plants are from six to eight inches high they are fit for planting out.

1s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

London Flag

Musselburgh

LETTUCE.

WITH manure, light soil, and a permanent supply of moisture, this universally esteemed salad family of plants can be placed upon the table daily throughout the year. All the varieties may be sown from January to June, and transplanted, when fit, into rows at distances from each other suitable to the size of the variety. From June to January only sorts least liable to run to seed should be sown, and these should be sown in drills where they are intended to remain for the crop. The most staunch kinds known will run if the soil be poor, and the

moisture insufficient. The "Drumhead" is one of the best kinds for sowing for Summer use. The "Cos" and other non-solid sorts will be improved by having the leaves loosely bound together round the heart when about two-thirds or three-fourths grown. In planting out lettuce plants it should be observed that the plants should be young, and lifted without breaking the roots; and dull or showery weather should, if possible, be selected for the operation.

1s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Drumhead, or Malta Cabbage
Paris Green Cos
Neapolitan Cabbage Lettuce

Paris White Cos
Tom Thumb
American Fringed, new, 1s. per packet



ROCK MELON, SKILMAN'S NETTED.



ROCK MELON, LARGE PERSIAN.



ROCK MELON,
PINE APPLE.



ROCK MELON, JENNY LIND.



ROCK MELON,
LARGE CANTALOUPE.



ROCK MELON, NUTMEG.



ROCK MELON, CITRON.

GARDEN SEEDS.

MAXIXE.

THIS new vegetable was introduced from Brazil, where it is extensively used as an article of food. It may be used as a salad, or cooked, fried in butter like the Egg

Plant, or boiled with meat or fish; it may also be sliced and eaten with vinegar, like the Cucumber; is useful for pickling when about half grown.

1s. per packet.

MELON (WATER.)

SAND or sandy loam of considerable depth is the most suitable soil for this refreshing and delicious fruit. But in fair seasons they will flourish in any garden soil of ordinary fertility. It is necessary to procure pure seed, or disappointment may arise from the use of seed inoculated with what is called the "Preserving" or Cattle Melon. No seed can be depended upon which has been saved from vines growing in the vicinity of the latter variety. It is almost a certainty that the major part of

such seed will have been inoculated and made impure by the work of bees or other insects. Sow five or six seeds in prepared hills five or six feet apart each way, eventually leaving only two of the best plants in each hole. Some people plant a row of maize between the rows of melons by way of shelter and shade protection; but the finest fields of water melons we ever saw had no such protection, and we believe the plan to be objectionable rather than otherwise. The time for sowing is September and October.

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Black Spanish, *useful variety*
Green Round, *fine quality*
Ice Cream, *one of the best*
Long Island, *fine variety*

Mountain Sprout, *white seeded*
Sugar, *red seeded variety*
Preserving or Pie

MELONS (ROCK OR MUSK).

THE culture of this much prized and very rich and aromatic fruit is somewhat like that of the Cucumber, both for forcing and out of doors. It is, however, necessary to remark that to secure rich and high flavour the fruit must be kept free from moisture by rain, dew, or watering, from the time it begins to shape for ripening. Sow in July and August, in artificial heat, and out of doors in September and October. The drills in the borders need not be so wide apart as for Water Melons, nor should the soil be so highly manured. Water will be necessary to

bring on the young plants, and in dry weather the bearing vines will also require watering. When the fruit begins to show signs of change to the ripening stage, a frame of calico, or other light cloth covering, should be provided to prevent the access of external moisture to the fruit. Otherwise the most delicious varieties will prove insipid, watery, and worthless. As with Water Melons, do not leave more than two of the strongest plants in each hole. Do not thin them until about to run.

6d. per packet.

Large Yellow Cantaloupe
Skilman's Netted
Pine Apple, *green flesh*

Large Persian
Nutmeg
Jenny Lind

MUSTARD.

As a salad, Mustard is usually cultivated in the same bed with Curled Cress. But as fresh Mustard seed is much used as a condiment in pickling and preserving vegetables and in other ways, it is desirable to grow it for

the purpose. Every complete establishment should cultivate a patch, sown either broadcast, or drilled as for turnips. Can be sown with Cress all the year round; for a seed crop, in February.

6d. per oz.

Finest White.

ONION.

TO produce Onions of large size sow in rich soil in April, and transplant in August, in rows two feet apart, and from eight to ten inches apart in the rows. The young plants should be carefully raised from the beds, so that the fibrous roots may not be injured. The rows where the young Onions are to be planted should have the soil

raised in small ridges about three or four inches above the rest of the bed. After the plants have taken firm hold of the ground these ridges should be drawn away from the plants, so as to leave the whole of the bulb exposed to the air—nothing but the fibrous roots left under ground. This rule is very generally neglected, the consequence



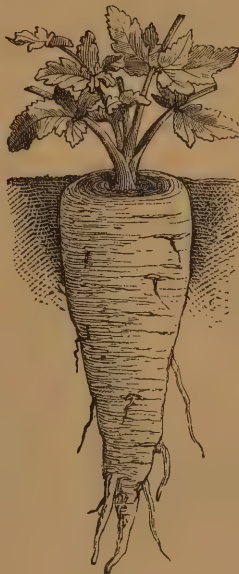
ONION, BROWN SPANISH.



TURNIP, RED AMERICAN.



RADISH, LONG SCARLET.



PARSNIP, HOLLOW CROWNED.



SALSIFY.

GARDEN SEEDS.

ONION—*continued.*

being thick-necked and imperfect, bad-keeping bulbs. For general, large, or field culture, sow early in August, either broadcast or in drills. The soil can hardly be too rich, and should be well worked and made solid and compact, before and after sowing, by the roller. The chief point to be observed in sowing is to cover the seed as lightly as possible. Indeed, when the soil is in really good condition for seeding it is best to give no other covering than pressing it in by the roller, the seed being sown quite on the surface. This is necessary to secure the

proper position of the bulbs above ground. When the land is likely to be weedy, drilling or sowing in rows should always be practised; and it is a good plan to drop grains of barley along the line, at a foot or so apart, so that the rows may be easily distinguished and loss of plants prevented in using the hoe, either hand or horse. Our climate is well adapted for the growth of this, one of the most nutritious, wholesome, and universally esteemed of all culinary vegetables in cultivation.

9d. per oz.

Brown Spanish

White „

Brown Globe

James' Keeping

Giant Rocca, 1s. per oz.

Silver Skin (true) pickling, 1s. per oz.

New Queen, 1s. per packet

OKRA.

THIS vegetable is not much cultivated here; but in India and America and also in Queensland it is in general demand for soups and stews. Sow in September, October, and November successively. Any good garden soil will suit the crop. The plants should be from two to

two and a half feet apart each way; weeds should be kept down, and the soil amongst the crop occasionally loosened. The pods are used while green and tender. They may be cut into thin slices, and dried for winter use. They may also be utilized as pickles.

6d. per packet.

Improved Dwarf

Long Green

PARSNIP.

CULTIVATE the same as carrot. It, however, prefers a much stronger and heavier soil than that vegetable. The rows should be two feet apart, and the plants should be thinned to eight or ten inches. Sow in September. Parsnip seed not being a good keeper should be sown

rather thickly, so as to ensure plenty of plants. Vacancies in the rows may be filled up by transplanting from parts where they require thinning. The transplanted parsnips will grow quite as heavy as the rest of the crop; but in most instances will be forked, and less symmetrical.

9d. per oz.

Hollow Crowned

Large Guernsey

PARSLEY.

SOW in March and again in August or September. The soil for Parsley should be finely worked, and the seed sown in drills lightly covered. The seed takes a long time to vegetate, and often only a per-centage grows. It should therefore be sown thickly, and when a few inches high

should be thinned to about a foot apart. Parsley is usually grown in private gardens as borders for minor or temporary walks. If grown in beds, the drills may be the same as the plants, about a foot apart. It can then be cut repeatedly fairly across the bed.

6d. per packet.

Triple Curled, 6d. per oz.

Fern Leaved, 6d. per packet

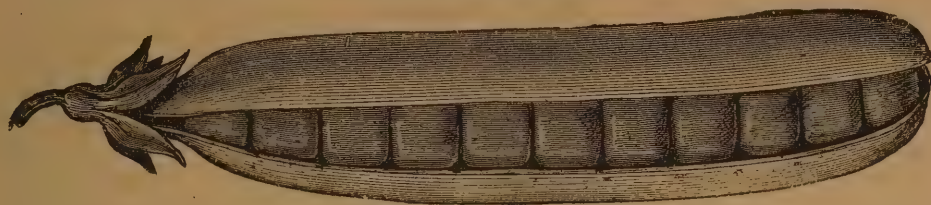
Champion Moss, 9d. per oz.

PEAS.

THE best season for sowing for a large crop of Peas is May; but an early sowing may be made in March, and successive plantings during Winter and Spring. But in fair seasons and by judicious selection of varieties, a constant succession may be kept up for nine months, and in warm and frostless localities for the whole year. Peas

like a sweet, open soil; if somewhat sandy, the better. When sowing in the spring months the seed should be steeped for twenty-four hours. If the situation be a dry one, crops sown later than July will not yield a return unless ample moisture be forthcoming either from artificial or natural sources.

1s. 3d. per quart; 6d. per packet.



PEA, YORKSHIRE HERO.



TURNIP, NEPAUL.



TOMATO, EARLY LARGE RED.



SQUASH, CUSTARD.



SQUASH, BOSTON MARROW.

GARDEN SEEDS.

PEAS—*Continued.*

EARLIEST VARIETIES.

Daniel O'Rourke, 3 ft.
Sangster's No. 1, 3 ft.
Tom Thumb (long pods), 1 ft.

Warner's Early Emperor, 2½ ft.
Beck's Prizetaker, 4 ft.
Blue Peter, 1½ ft.

SECOND EARLY.

Prizetaker, 4 ft.
Queen of Dwarf, 2 ft.

Bishop's Long Podded Dwarf, 2 ft.

LATER VARIETIES.

Bedman's Blue Imperial, 2 ft.
Burbidge's Eclipse, 2 ft.
Fillbasket, 3 ft.

Woodford's Green Marrow, 3 ft.
Blue Prussian, 3 ft.
Blue Scimitar, 2 ft.

PEAS (Wrinkled Marrows).

THIS section is superior to all others, both as regards | delicate sweet flavour, and are much esteemed.
productiveness and quality; all the varieties are of

1s. 3d. per quart; 6d. per packet.

M'Lean's Little Gem, 18 in.
Veitch's Perfection, 2½ to 3 ft.
Standard

Yorkshire Hero, 2½ ft.
M'Lean's Best of All, 3 ft.
Dr. M'Lean's

SUGAR PEA (Grey Seeded).

ONE of the best of the edible podded Peas; is very | manner as the other varieties of garden Peas.
hardy and productive; may also be used in the same

1s. 6d. per pint; 6d. per packet.

PEPPER (or Capsicum).

SOW in pans in July and August under glass, or in beds |
in the open air in September or October, and plant |
out when the plants are from three to five inches high; |
water and shade if necessary until they are firmly estab-

lished. Three feet by two is a proper distance to plant. |
The soil can hardly be too rich; but all sorts of Chillies |
will thrive in ordinary garden soil, if favourable weather |
prevails.

6d. per packet.

Long Red Cayenne
Large Bell
Long Yellow Cayenne
Cherry

Small Chili
Sweet Mountain, large
" Spanish
Little Gem, 1s. per packet

PUMPKIN.

THIS vegetable is generally esteemed in Australia. Its |
garden culture is, however, not generally such as we |
can approve. Instead of making a hole, or a row of |
holes, and putting a barrowful of manure into each, we |
would recommend manure to be dug into the whole bed to |
be devoted to the crop; and also a liberal top dressing of |
stable manure, say four inches. Two plants may then be |
allowed for each hill six feet or more apart each way. From

ten to twenty seeds may be planted in each hill, but not |
more than two of the best should be allowed to run. The |
least promising should be removed when they have made |
about four of the rough leaves. The object of planting in |
hills and using so many seeds in them, is to guard against |
loss by insects or accidents. Sow during August or |
September.

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Crown (choice stock)

Large Button (a variety of Ironbark),
fine, dry sort

RHUBARB.

SOW under bough shelter in August or September. Let the plants remain in the seed beds until Autumn, when they may be transferred to the permanent beds. These should be made on the best soil at the disposal of the planter. It should be trenched and manured with half decomposed stable, two feet deep. The plants should be placed three feet by four, and the whole bed should be dug and heavily manured every year. The stools should not be allowed to seed. Whenever seed stalks appear they should

be cut off. A well cared for Rhubarb bed will last for seven or eight years. Occasionally stools will die from injuries received while dragging the stalks away from the crown. In such cases the roots should be dug up, and after a barrowful or two of fresh soil has been added to the vacant station, a strong root should be planted about June. There should always be a stock or store bed kept to supply such vacancies.

2s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Giant
Mitchell's Albert

Myatt's Linnæus
Undulatum (very fine)

ROSELLA.

IT is from the fleshy calyx of this handsome Indian flowering plant (*Hibiscus subdoris*) that the justly celebrated Queensland "Rosella jam" is made. Our climate is scarcely warm enough to admit of the general culture of this desirable plant; but it would suit for some of the sheltered and warm localities near Sydney and the coast. It should here be raised in artificial heat in June or July, and kept in pots until towards the end of September, when the plants may be planted out in rows four or five feet apart. The plants would not survive the first

frost, but if manure and moisture be freely available, a large quantity of flowers may be gathered before the frosty season arrives. It is for the purpose of getting the plants to flower early that we recommend raising the seedlings in June or July. The seed would grow well enough if sown in the open border; but it could not be raised there sooner than September, and then there would be too little time for it to develop flowers before the summer was over. The jam is said to be like, but an improvement upon, that made from the Black Currant.

6d. per packet.

RADISH.

SOW in light, rich sandy soil to grow this popular salad vegetable in perfection. Seed should be sown every fortnight, and during the Summer months a shaded border ought to be used. In dry weather water must be supplied, or the roots will be harsh flavoured and tough. Many

gardeners consider that the Radish should not be grown during the hot dry months; but, with the attention we have indicated, that may be produced as fine flavoured at midsummer as at any other season. Sow either in drills or broadcast.

6d. per packet.

Long Scarlet or Salmon }
Red Turnip } 6d. per oz.
White ,, }

Black Spanish }
French Breakfast } 1s. per oz.
Scarlet Olive-shaped }

SALSIFY.

THIS old-fashioned but delicate vegetable thrives well in our climate. Sow in hills or patches from two to three feet apart, in September. The roots are used like Carrots or Parsnips, and they can be cultivated exactly in the same manner—that is, in drills at similar distances

and similar soil. The clump or hills mentioned are to provide for covering with boxes when the tops are to be blanched and used as Sea Kale or Asparagus. Salsify is often called the "Vegetable Oyster," as with certain cooking it resembles in flavour that mollusk.

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

SEA KALE.

THIS elegant culinary vegetable should be raised in seed beds, and when one or more years old, transferred to permanent beds, which should have been trenched and manured to a depth of two feet. The plants should be from two to two and a half feet apart each way. In the Spring months, when the plants have been thoroughly established, the tops should be blanched by being covered with boxes, chimney pots, drain tiles, or cylindrical tiles made for the purpose. Forced Sea Kale is considered a greater delicacy than either Asparagus or Cauliflower, and partakes more or less of the flavours of each of those deli-

cacies. To force Sea Kale it is only necessary to place fresh stable manure over the plants to a depth of about four feet, leaving a chimney over each root for the shoots to push into. The chimney-like opening should be covered with a tile or board. The chimney pots, &c., should be first placed over the root and then dung stacked around them. If this be done in June, shoots may be cut about the end of July, and may be cut for five or six weeks, when the plants should be allowed to complete their yearly growth and recoup themselves, so that they will be ready for a vigorous start the succeeding Spring.

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

GARDEN SEEDS.

SQUASH.

SOW in August, September, and October successively. Prepare the beds as for pumpkins, including the manure and top dressing. The seeds, however, should be planted about two feet and the rows about four feet apart, for the bush kinds. Running kinds at the same distance

as pumpkins. Squashes should be gathered for use while the faded bloom yet adheres to the fruit. They should always be boiled whole, and be well drained after boiling, before being placed on the table.

6d. per packet.

Early White Custard
Early Golden Bush or Custard
Boston Marrow
Perfect Gem

Hubbard, *fine*
Marblehead
Crookneck
Low's Premium Turban

SPINACH.

SOW in rows about eighteen inches apart, and thin out to about nine inches; good rich soil is necessary to produce a succulent growth. February and March are the best months for sowing, when there is good soil and plenty

of moisture, under which conditions, with shelter and slight shade in the hottest part of summer, a constant supply may be obtained, and a sowing should be made for this purpose every two or three weeks.

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Round

New Zealand

Prickly

TOMATO.

PLENTY of room and a well-manured soil is a necessary condition for the successful culture of this very wholesome fruit-vegetable and condiment plant. It is necessary to top the plants and also to remove laterals and tie up the plants to stakes on a permanent trellis. There are

many kinds of Tomato, only a few of which we care to distinguish. Of late years the Tomato has been increasingly popular. It may be used cut up fresh, fried with steaks, &c., or made into sauce, ketchups, and with sugar into a very palatable jam.

6d. per packet.

Large Red Smooth
Red Cherry
Yellow Cherry
Scarlet Pear-shaped
Arlington
Carter's Greengage

Yellow Plum
French Upright or Tree Tomato
Early Dwarf Red
Trophy
Trophy, Carter's Golden

TURNIP.

A GOOD rich, light soil, with a greater or less mixture of sand, suits turnips best; but, with fairly manured soil of any kind, and reasonable weather, very fine crops are obtainable in our climate. Begin to sow in February and March, in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out to six

or eight inches. Turnips may also be sown in November, and even earlier, but if dry weather sets in, only poor crops, both for quality and quantity, can be expected. Only small sowings, therefore, should be made, except at the season first named.

6d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

White Stone, *a most esteemed variety*
Green Top Stone " "
Early Six Weeks Stone
Early Red American Stone, *best*
 summer variety
Golden Ball, *perfect shape*
Red Top Montmagny

Laing's Garden Swede
Orange Jelly, *fine quality*
Snowball, *good shape and size*
Red Top, *strap-leaved*
White Nepaul, *strap-leaved*
Chinese White
Red Top Munich, *extra Early*

VEGETABLE MARROW.

Cultivated and used in the same way as recommended for Squash.

6d. per packet.

Fine Early White
Bush Marrow, *long fruit, short vine*

Custard-shaped, *fine flavour*
Moore's Vegetable Cream, 1s. per
packet

New Rice Vegetable Marrow.—This is a delicious vegetable, the flesh when cooked separating like grains of rice. It is as easily grown as the old variety of Vegetable Marrow, and is of finer flavour. 1s. per packet.

HERBS.

HERB SEEDS require to be sown in Autumn or Spring; and for the most of them it is advisable to sow in pans or boxes, or, at all events, in some way where attention can be given to them in the way of watering, shading, &c.

6d. per packet.

Anise
Caraway
Chervil
Coriander
Dill
Fennel
Balm
Basil, Sweet
Basil, Bush
Hyssop
Lavender
Marjorum, Pot

Marjorum, Sweet
Rosemary
Sage
Savory, Winter
Savory, Summer
Thyme
Borage
Dandelion
Marigold
Rue
Purslane
Sorrel

MISCELLANEOUS.

BIRD SEEDS, according to Market.

Canary	Hemp	Rape	Maw
	Millet, White French.		

EDIBLE BULBS.

Garlic, dry bulbs, 1s. per lb.	Eschalots, dry bulbs, 1s. per lb.
Tree Onion Tops, 1s. per lb.	Potato Onion, 6d. per lb.

BEANS AND PEAS FOR COOKING.

Blue Peas, for boiling, 8d. per quart ; 10s. per bushel.
 White Haricot Beans, for boiling, 9d. per quart ; 17s. 6d. per bushel.

HEDGE SEEDS.

OSAGE ORANGE—(*Maclura Aurantiaca*).

8s. per lb.

Broom, "Cape"	Kangaroo Thorn,	Prickly Acacia,
6s. per lb.	6s. per lb.	6s. per lb.

AFRICAN BOX THORN—(*Lycium Horridum*).

IS very hardy and tenacious of life, produces great quantities of strong thorns, bears clipping well, and is probably the best hedge plant for general use at present employed. The seed is very small, and should be sown in

Spring in shallow drills not more than a quarter inch in depth. The plants can be set in the hedge-rows during the following Winter, and treated in the ordinary way.

1s. 6d. per oz. ; 20s. per lb.

PHILLYREA LIGUSTRIFOLIA.

OUR attention was called to the merits of a new Hedge Plant, the *Phillyrea Ligustrifolia*, an evergreen shrub, by Mr. Edward Way, in the Botanic Gardens at Toowoomba, Queensland, and has attracted a good deal of notice there. It is a hard-wooded, compact growing shrub of moderate height, with small narrow evergreen leaves, and yellowish-green inconspicuous flowers. The shrub is very hardy, and we think not at all particular as to soil or

climate. It does not bear thorns, but the tough, short branches would, we think, prove an effective fence against the incursions of intrusive animals. Being a native of the maritime region of the Mediterranean, it would doubtless be valuable for hedges in seaside gardens, but it thrives splendidly on the "Downs" and inland districts of Queensland. We offer the seed in packets for trial, 1s. each.

3s. 6d. per oz.



AMARANTHUS, GLOBE.



AMARANTHUS, FEATHERED.



CONVOLVULUS.



BALSAM, CAMELLIA-FLOWERED.



ASTER, QUILLED GERMAN.

FLOWER SEEDS.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Duration.—For H.A., read hardy annual; H.H.A., half-hardy annual; H.P., hardy perennial; T.P., tender perennial; H.B., hardy biennial; T.B., tender biennial.

Time to Sow.—S. indicates Spring; A. Autumn.

Flowering Season.—The numbers represent the months of the year during which the plant is in flower, thus, 9 to 12 indicates that the plant is in bloom from September to December.

Height is given in inches.

Column No 1 contains a number which is sufficient to distinguish either species or variety required, and can be made use of instead of the names while ordering; the second column shows the duration of the plant; the third column shows the time of sowing; the fourth column shows the months during which the plant is in bloom; the fifth column shows the height in inches, unless otherwise marked.

Flower Seeds forwarded, post free, at the following rates :

12	Varieties of Hardy Annuals for Autumn or Spring planting	...	...	2s. 6d.
12	" " and Half-hardy Annuals, choice	...	...	4s.
12	" " Biennials and Perennials "	...	...	6s.
12	" Tender " " extra choice	...	...	12s.

(For Greenhouse or Bushhouse.)

No.		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches
1	Abronia umbellata	H.H.A.	S.	11 to 4	6
	Beautiful trailer, with rosy Verbena-like flowers.				
2	Acroclinium roseum, rose	H.A.	S.	11 to 4	12
	Producing daisy-like everlasting flowers, which, if cut before fully expanded, will retain their colour for twelve months.				
3	Adonis vernalis	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 4	12
4	" æstivalis Flos.	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 4	15
	Free flowering hardy plants, with feathery foliage; a desirable annual.				
5	Ageratum, imperial dwarf blue	H.P.	A.S.	1 to 12	18
	Hardy blooming plants, and useful for cutting; in this colony are perennials.				



COCKSCOMB, DWARF CRIMSON.



COBEA SCANDENS.



CANDYTUFT, WHITE ROCKET.



ACROCLINIUM ROSEUM.



CENTAUREA.



CANDYTUFT, LARGE-FLOWERED. CHRYSANTHEMUM INDICUM, FL. PL.



DIANTHUS LACINIATUS.

FLOWER SEEDS.

No.				Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches.
6	Alonsoa Warscewiczii	...	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	8 to 5 12
Bright crimson scarlet, very showy flowers; by cuttings or seed.							
7	Alyssum maritimum (sweet)	...	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	8 to 5 12
8	„ saxatile	...	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	8 to 5 9
9	Amaranthus, tricolor	...	...	...	H.A.	S.	10 to 4 24
Red, green, and yellow leaves, very ornamental, beautiful tropical-coloured foliage.							
10	„ salicifolius	...	...	...	H.A.	S.	10 to 4 36
11	„ Henderii	...	...	...	H.A.	S.	10 to 4 36
12	„ magnificus	...	...	...	H.A.	S.	10 to 4 36
New and charming varieties of these decorative plants. 6d. per packet.							
13	Aquilegia, mixed	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10 24
14	Asters, new globe flowered...	...	...	...	H.H.A.	A.S.	10 to 1 12
15	„ perfection (Benary's Improved)	...	...	...	H.H.A.	A.S.	10 to 1 12
16	„ quilled German, various	...	...	...	H.H.A.	A.S.	10 to 1 12
17	„ pyramidal-flowered new dwarf miniature	...	...	...	H.H.A.	A.S.	10 to 1 6
A new dwarf strain of this most beautiful flower, in all colors, very suitable for pots. 6d. per packet.							
18	Auricula, choice mixed	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 9 6
An old English favourite. 6d. per packet.							
19	Anemone, mixed	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 9 12
A tuberous-rooted plant, but easily produced from seed; of magnificent colours, and flowers early in Spring, when flowers are scarce; it requires soft soil, well drained.							
20	Antirrhinum majus, tall, various	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4 18
21	„ Brilliant, scarlet, golden, and white	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4 18
22	„ Delila, carmine, white throat	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4 18
23	„ Galathee, crimson	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	„ Tom Thumb varieties	...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4 12

Beautiful hardy blooming plants, with fine spikes of flowers; not particular as to soil. The Tom Thumb varieties are highly desirable; flower first season, if sown early.



CINERARIA.

THIS beautiful *pot plant* is of easy culture, and can be grown in a frame or bush-house. Plants should be raised in Autumn, pricked out into small pots, and shifted rapidly into larger ones as they require it. A light, fibrous, rich soil is what they delight in. When the plants are growing freely, give plenty of water, and an occasional supply of liquid manure when they are coming into flower; keep free from green fly. The Cineraria blooms for a considerable time, and is a beautiful house plant. Price 1s. per packet.

FLOWER SEEDS.

No.			Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches.
25	Anagallis Phillipsii, large blue	... ..	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 4	6
26	„ grandiflora Garibaldi, crimson	... ..	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 4	6
27	Balsam, carnation striped	... ..	H.H.A.	S.	10 to 4	15
28	„ Solferino	... ..	H.H.A.	S.	10 to 4	15
29	„ camelia flowered	... ..	H.H.A.	S.	10 to 4	15
30	„ choice mixed	... ..	H.H.A.	S.	10 to 4	15

Our new Balsams are from the most superb strain ; with beautiful form and colours.
The Solferino is of a perfect form, and the colours are quite new ; the flowers
are delicately striped and spotted.

31	Bartonia aurea, yellow	... ..	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 3	18
32	Bellis perennis (Double Daisy)	... ..	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 11	4

Old favourite, of easy culture ; should be sown early so as to flower in spring ; will
not stand our summer without shade.

33	Brachycome iberidifolia, blue	... ..	H.A.	A.S.	8 to 11	6
34	„ „ white	... ..	H.A.	A.S.	8 to 11	6

Swan River Daisy. Very hardy, and stands dry weather well ; pretty little annual
and well worth a place ; sow in Spring or Autumn.

35	Browallia alata cœrulea, blue	... ..	H.A.	S.	8 to 11	15
36	„ alba white	... ..	H.A.	S.	8 to 11	15

Most desirable plants, which cover themselves with a profusion of elegant
blossoms ; should be sown early ; well worth a place.

37	„ Roezlii		H.A.	S.	8 to 11	15
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This variety is double the size of the other varieties ; it flowers in great profusion
during the entire season. 1s. per packet.

38	Calceolaria hybrida cornuta, various,	1s. per				
	packet	... ..	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 2	12
39	„ mixed, finest strain,	1s.				
	per packet	... ..	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 2	18
40	„ shrubby, large flowered,					
	1s. per packet	... ..	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 2	12
41	Calandrinia discolor, rose lilac	... ..	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 3	12
42	„ umbellata, rose	... ..	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 3	12

Fine flowering plants ; will grow in any soil ; of a dwarf habit and suitable for
edgings.



DAISY, DOUBLE.



CAMPANULA MEDIA, DOUBLE.



CINERARIA MARITIMA.



DIANTHUS BARBATUS.

FLOWER SEEDS.

No.		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches.
43	Calliopsis Drummondii, yellow, crimson centre	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 6	18
44	„ atropurpurea, rich crimson purple	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 6	24

This is one of the best of our hardy annuals, and if grown in a mass forms a most beautiful and striking object in the garden; it is not particular as to soil, will grow anywhere; sow in Autumn or Spring.

45	Candytuft, purple	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 3	12
46	„ white, large flowered	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 3	12
47	„ white rocket	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 3	12
48	„ dwarf crimson	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 3	12
49	„ perennial (<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>)	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	8

The whole of the family are well worth a place, but the white and crimson are, perhaps, the best; they should be sown early and late, and can be transplanted; they bloom in profusion, and are most useful for bouquets—should be in every garden.

50	Cineraria, choicest mixed, dwarf strain, 1s. per packet ...	T.P.	A.	7 to 10	12
51	„ „ „ double	T.P.	A.	7 to 10	18
52	„ maritima	H.P.	S.		9

Fine silver foliage, much used for carpet gardening.

53	Carnation, bizarre and flaked striped, extra	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 11	15
54	„ double finest mixed	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 11	15
55	„ finest Italian, 1s. per packet ...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 11	15
56	„ perpetual flowering, 1s. per packet	H.P.	A.S.		15

The first-named varieties are especially fine, and should produce a large percentage of first-class flowers, being saved from a magnificent collection of named sorts.

57	Chrysanthemum Burrigi, annual variety ...	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	12
58	„ tricolor Dunnettii, fl. pl., annual	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	12

These varieties are strong growers, hardy, and very showy.

59	„ indicum flore pleno, 1s. per packet	H.P.	S.	3 to 6	24
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The perennial variety, so useful for Autumn flowering.



DELPHINIUM CASHMERIANUM.



DIGITALIS (FOXGLOVE).



GLOXINIA.



HOLLYHOCK

FLOWER SEEDS.

No.		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches.
60	Chrysanthemum, pompone varieties, 1s. per packet	... H.A.	S.	3 to 6	18
61	Celosia (Cockscomb), dwarf crimson ...	H.H.A.	S.	11 to 4	18
62	„ crimson feathered	H.H.A.	S.	11 to 4	18
The former is too well known to require description ; the latter bears its flowers in feathery spikes ; should have the leader pinched out, which will improve its habit.					
63	„ Carter's Empress Cockscomb ...	H.H.A.	S.	11 to 4	12
A very fine variety, extremely double, colour bright crimson. 6d. per packet.					
64	„ cristata variegata	H.H.A.	S.	11 to 4	18
This is a cross between the red and yellow varieties. It is very striking for border decoration. 6d. per packet					
65	Centaurea cyanus (Cornflower) dark red ...	H.A.	A.S.	8 to 6	12
66	„ blue	H.A.	A.S.	8 to 6	12
67	„ mixed	H.A.	A.S.	8 to 6	12
68	„ white	H.A.	A.S.	8 to 6	12
69	„ moschata cœrulea	H.A.	A.S.	8 to 6	24
70	„ „ atropurpurea	H.A.	A.S.	8 to 6	24
71	„ „ alba	H.A.	A.S.	8 to 6	24
This is one of the most useful annuals in cultivation ; it blooms during Winter in profusion, and is most useful for cutting for bouquets ; it has various colours, blue, white, rose, &c. ; though in Winter and Spring its flowers are much larger, still a succession can be kept up throughout the year ; the plants should stand one foot apart, and can be transplanted.					
72	Centranthus macrosiphon, pink	H.A.	S.	8 to 11	12
A pretty annual, adapted for masses or edgings ; bears trusses of flowers in abundance ; is a general favourite.					
73	Clarkia elegans, purplish rose	H.A.	A.S.	8 to 3	18
74	„ flore pleno, rose	H.A.	A.S.	8 to 3	18
75	Clintonia pulchella, blue with yellow centre	H.A.	S.	10 to 2	6
Charming little plant for edging, pots, or rockeries ; the seed should be sown in boxes and transplanted, being very fine.					
76	Cobcea scandens	T.P.	A.S.	8 to 2	72

The most useful of all ornamental climbers ; it produces magnificent large bell-shaped blue flowers ; is a rapid grower, and has fine foliage ; should be planted in rich soil, during Autumn, or else raised in pots or boxes during Winter, and planted out in early Spring.



LARKSPUR (DWARF), GERMAN ROCKET.



MYOSOTIS AZORICA.



NASTURTIIUM.



NEMOPHILA DISCOIDALIS.



MARVEL OF PERU.

FLOWER SEEDS.

No.		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches.
77	<i>Collinsia bicolor</i> , lilac and white	... H.A.	A.S.	8 to 2	12
A pretty little tribe of free blooming annuals, though not particularly attractive; should be sown in Autumn.					
78	<i>Convolvulus minor</i> , tricolor	... H.A.	S.	9 to 3	12
79	„ dark purple	... H.A.	S.	9 to 3	12
80	„ major mixed	... H.	S.	9 to 3	120
Charming free blooming plants. A bed of the minor variety is most beautiful when in flower, and for a quick growing creeper of the annual tribe, none can surpass Major and its varieties; its foliage is good, and the flowers in early morning are truly magnificent.					
81	<i>Cyclamen persicum</i> , various	... H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	6
A most interesting tribe of tuberous plants, easily produced from seed, if grown in light soil, and in a box or sheltered corner; they will not flower till the second season, but will then repay all trouble; a moist, sandy piece of ground is most suitable for them.					
82	<i>Clanthus</i> , <i>Dampierii</i> (Desert Pea)	... H.H.	A.S.	7 to 4	
83	„ <i>puniceus</i>	... H.H.	A.S.	7 to 4	72
Sow from July to end of September, in a sunny situation; a sandy soil is most suitable, but in any ordinary good loam, well enriched with old manure, it will bloom well.					
84	<i>Campanula</i> (Canterbury Bells), dble. blue	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
85	„ double white	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
86	„ double rose	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
87	„ <i>calycanthemum</i>	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
This is one of the finest strains of the favourite Canterbury Bells, the colours being very distinct, and flowers of fine form.					
88	Cowslip (<i>Primula veris</i>)	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	9
89	<i>Dianthus Heddelegii</i> , various	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
90	„ „ flore pleno	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
91	„ <i>lacimatus</i> , various	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
Large fringed variety.					
92	„ <i>Chinensis</i> , Indian Pink	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 5	9
93	„ Eastern Queen	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 5	9
94	„ Crimson Bell	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 5	9
95	„ <i>barbatus</i> (Sweet William), various	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 12	12



PRIMULA SINENSIS.



PORTULACA.



PANSY, LARGE FLOWERING.

FLOWER SEEDS.

No.			Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches.
96	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> , rose-leaved ...	...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 12	12
97	„ <i>auricula-eyed Sweet William</i>		H.A.	A.S.	9 to 12	12
The varieties of this magnificent tribe adapt themselves particularly well to our climate, and will bloom nearly the entire season.						
98	Daisy. (See <i>Bellis perennis</i>).					
99	<i>Dahlia</i> , finest varieties, large flowered ...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 3	36
100	„ <i>pompone</i> ...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 3	18
This tuberous plant is easily raised from seed, but there is a great probability of a large percentage of the flowers being single; however, the above are from choice flowers. Seedlings will flower, if sown early, the first season.						
101	<i>Datura fastuosa</i> , double purple ...	...	H.P.	S.	10 to 4	24
102	„ double white ...	...	H.P.	S.	10 to 4	24
103	<i>Delphinium candelabrum</i> ...	...	H.A.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
104	„ <i>Cashmerianum</i> ...	...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
A new very fine dark blue variety, 1s. per packet.						
105	<i>Digitalis gloxinoides</i> (Foxglove) ...	...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 11	36
106	„ Ivery's fine spotted varieties ...	...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 11	36
A well-known English favourite, does well here, is easy of cultivation, and very striking when in flower; it requires plenty of space, and is not suitable for small gardens.						
107	<i>Dolichos lignosus</i> ...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 12	240
A quick growing climber, bearing small, red, pea-shaped blossoms in clusters; capital for covering an old wall or fence.						
108	<i>Eschscholtzia Californica</i> , yellow ...	...	H.A.	A.S.	8 to 4	9
109	„ <i>crocea</i> , deep yellow ...	...	H.A.	A.S.	8 to 4	9
This is one of the most beautiful of the Californian annuals; has handsome foliage, expands its flowers to the blaze of the sun, and is of dazzling brightness; it wants plenty of space, and will thrive in any ordinary soil.						
110	„ new double ...	...	H.A.	A.S.	8 to 4	9
It is quite as hardy as the common variety, and blooms profusely. 6d. per packet.						
111	Everlasting pea (<i>lathyrus latifolius</i>) ...	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 4	60
This variety is much hardier than the Sweet Pea, grows stronger, and keeps a long time in bloom; it has no perfume, however.						
112	Forget-me-not (See <i>Myosotis</i>).					
113	<i>Gaillardia picta</i> ...	...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18



SENSITIVE PLANT.



STOCK, BROMPTON.



SWEET ROCKET.



DOUBLE ZINNIA.



WALLFLOWER.

FLOWER SEEDS.

No.				Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches.
114	,,	aurora borealis	...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
A most hardy plant, blooms throughout the Summer in the driest soil ; its large, red flowers, with their brilliant margin, make it very attractive. Sow in Autumn.							
115	Gilia tricolor	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 1	9
Handsome dwarf annual when grown in a mass or bed ; flowers small, but produced in great profusion.							
116	Gomphrena globosa (Globe Amaranthus).	purple	...	H.H.A.	S.	10 to 5	18
117	,,	golden yellow	...	H.H.A.	S.	10 to 5	18
118	Gloxinia	...	...	T.P.	S.	9 to 11	9
One of the handsomest, tender, tuberous plants in cultivation ; requires frame culture and careful management to germinate the seed ; a gentle frame heat is necessary ; many of the upright varieties are extremely beautiful. 1s. per packet.							
119	Godetia rubicunda	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 12	21
120	,,	splendens	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 12	18
A pretty tribe, but like the Clarkia, will not stand our hot summer ; they should, therefore, be sown during Autumn.							
121	Geraniums (See Pelargoniums).						
122	Gladiolus	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	36
This magnificent genus is easily raised, and from hybridized seeds the variety of colour and tints obtainable is endless ; sandy soil is most suitable for raised seedlings, which can be done either in boxes in the first instance, or else in the open ground.							
123	Helichrysum compositum maximum atro-	sanguinea	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 2	30
124	,,	bracteatum, yellow	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 2	30
125	,,	macranthum, pink	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 2	30
126	,,	pure white	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 2	30
Everlasting flowers of great beauty, hardy, and free-blooming, and very useful for cutting ; plants about two feet and a half to three feet high suit our climate admirably, and produce their brilliant flowers at a season most wanted.							
127	Helianthus Argophyllus	...	...	H.A.	S.	11 to 4	60
128	,,	Californicus, fl. pl.	...	H.A.	S.	11 to 4	60
The well-known Sunflower, of majestic stature, attaining (as it does sometimes) eight to ten feet, with flowers of enormous size.							

FLOWER SEEDS.

43

No.		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches.
129	<i>Heliotropium Peruvianum</i> (Heliotrope) ...	T.P.	A.S.	8 to 5	36
A favourite flower, which requires considerable care to produce it from seed. A little frame heat will be of great service.					
130	<i>Hibiscus Africanus</i> , cream coloured ...	H.A.	S.	10 to 2	18
131	Hollyhock, choice mixed ...	T.P.	A.S.	10 to 2	72
132	„ extra choice show varieties ...	T.P.	A.S.	10 to 2	72
1s. per packet.					
This noble plant possesses spikes of flowers six feet high, studded with splendid camelia-like flowers, some three feet of their length; it is not difficult to grow from seed, if sown in Autumn.					
133	<i>Humea elegans</i> ...	H.B	S.	11 to 4	72
A handsome and graceful plant, about six feet in height, a native of Australia, though little cultivated; its large foliage has a peculiar perfume, though not by any means disagreeable; it flowers in tall feathery spikes, which make it highly desirable for ornamental purposes.					
134	<i>Humea elegans alba</i> ...	H.B.	S.	11 to 4	60
A white variety, very elegant in growth, and free flowering, the pure white flowers contrasting finely with the dark green foliage. 6d. per packet.					
135	Heartsease (See Pansy).				
136	Ice Plant (See Mesembryanthemum).				
137	<i>Jacoea</i> (or <i>Senecio</i>), extra double white	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 2	12
138	„ dark crimson ...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 2	12
139	„ dwarf blue ...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 2	12
A rapid growing annual; the single variety much resembles the <i>Cineraria</i> in flower and profusion of bloom; it does remarkably well, and a bed has a grand effect; the double varieties are very fine, useful for cutting; sow in Autumn, and transplant.					
140	<i>Ipomea hederacea superba</i> ...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 4	120
141	„ <i>limbata elegantissima</i> ...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 4	120
142	„ <i>quamoclit</i> , scarlet, small handsome foliage... ..	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 4	120
A splendid family of climbers, rapid growers, fine foliage, and have handsome Convolvulus-like flowers; they are all beautiful.					
143	„ <i>leptophylla</i>	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	36

This variety is not a climber, but a perennial root; height about three feet; the flowers are of a pleasing rosy colour and produced in great abundance. 1s. per packet.

FLOWER SEEDS.

No.				Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches.
144	<i>Ipomopsis elegans</i>	...	...	T.B.	A.S.	11 to 2	36
An interesting class of plants, producing long spikes of flowers, delicately spotted ; have graceful foliage, and if planted in a sheltered position, are very attractive. A very beautiful plant, impatient of wet, does not transplant. Will well repay every attention.							
145	<i>Kaulfussia amelloides</i>	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 2	6
Rather pretty dwarf-growing annual, with daisy-like flowers.							
146	<i>Kennedy rubicunda</i>	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 11	120
147	„ <i>alba</i>	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	2 to 11	20
Natives of Australia, very handsome creepers, deep green foliage							
148	<i>Lantana</i> , mixed French varieties	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	12
A very pretty hardy perennial plant; the dwarf French varieties are particularly handsome ; are not more than twelve inches, and cover themselves with trusses of <i>Verbena</i> -like flowers.							
149	<i>Larkspur</i> , dwarf rocket double	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
150	„ pure white double branching	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 6	24
151	„ dwarf stock, flowered	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
One of the most valuable of our hardy annuals, producing flower spikes six to eight inches in length ; some of the varieties bear fine double flowers.							
152	<i>Leptosiphon androsaceus</i>	...	...	H.A.	S.	10 to 2	6
153	„ new French hybrid	...	...	H.A.	S.	10 to 2	6
A pretty little delicate annual ; wants sowing early, and in a sheltered position, if possible.							
154	<i>Limnanthus grandiflorus</i>	...	...	H.A.	S.	10 to 2	6
Very free-blooming dwarf annual, suitable for edging, and a good contrast to <i>Nemophila</i> ; slightly fragrant.							
155	<i>Linaria bipartita splendida</i>	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
156	„ <i>striata</i>	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
One of the most beautiful and useful plants grown for spring flowering ; has tall spikes of <i>Lobelia</i> -like flowers.							
157	<i>Lobelia speciosa erecta</i>	..	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 4	* 6
158	„ <i>ramosa</i>	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 4	6
159	„ <i>White Perfection</i>	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 4	6
160	„ <i>Paxtonia</i>	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 4	6

A most graceful and exceedingly beautiful free blooming little plant ; the deep blue varieties are most striking, and are worthy a place in any garden ; a good basket plant—good for edgings.

FLOWER SEEDS.

45

No.		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches.
161	Lophospermum scandens, handsome climber	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 5	120
162	Love lies bleeding (Amaranthus)...	... H.A.	A.S.	10 to 4	36
163	Lupins, large blue	... H.A.	A.S.	9 to 11	36
164	„ white	... H.A.	A.S.	9 to 11	36
165	„ rose	... H.A.	A.S.	9 to 11	36
166	„ yellow	... H.A.	A.S.	9 to 11	24
167	Lupinus Hartwegii hybridus	... H.A.	A.S.	9 to 11	24
168	„ Dunnettii superbus	... H.A.	A.S.	9 to 11	24
169	„ mutabilis Cruickshankii	... H.A.	A.S.	9 to 11	36
170	„ nanus (very dwarf, 6 inches)	... H.A.	A.S.	9 to 11	6

Universal favourites, of endless variety of colour and height; the tall varieties grow from two to three feet, while the dwarf varieties of Lupinus, such as Nanus, are but a few inches.

171	Lychnis chalcidonica	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 11	24
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A very desirable hardy perennial, generally flowers the first season. Chalcidonica is a brilliant scarlet flower in trusses, and is very attractive.

172	Lathyrus odoratus (Sweet Pea), mixed	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 1	24
173	„ white	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 1	24
174	„ scarlet (Invincible)	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 1	24
175	Linum grandiflorum coccineum, brilliant scarlet... ..	H.A.	S.	8 to 4	12

Undoubtedly the finest scarlet annual in cultivation; its flowers are of the most striking brilliancy, and are produced on slender graceful stems; its foliage is good, and it blooms profusely. The plants should stand twelve inches apart; seeds should be soaked in warm water before sowing.

176	Mandevillea suaveolens	T.P.	A.S.	8 to 10	240
A beautiful white-flowered climber; one of the best.					
177	Marigold, French dwarf	H.A.	S.	9 to 4	18
178	„ „ yellow	H.A.	S.	9 to 4	12
179	„ African orange... ..	H.A.	S.	9 to 4	18
180	„ African lemon	H.A.	S.	9 to 4	18

A very hardy family of plants, constant bloomers, and striking colours; the French has beautifully shaped orange flowers, striped and flaked with brown. The African varieties are very large self-coloured flowers, and very effective.

FLOWER SEEDS.

No.				Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches.
181	Matthiola bicornis...	...	...	H.A.	S.	8 to 12	18
	Evening scented stock.						
182	Medeola asparagoides	...	...	H.P.	S.	10 to 4	48
	A very handsome climbing plant, the graceful beauty of its foliage renders it a most valuable plant for vases, hanging baskets, &c., as it can be used either to climb or droop as required, flowers white, orange scented. Seed requires soaking in tepid water for some hours before sowing. 1s. per packet.						
183	Mirabilis Jalapa (Marvel of Peru)	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
184	„ gold-striped	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
	A very hardy and showy annual, free blooming, and adapts itself to any soil.						
185	Maurandya Barclayana, purple	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	10 to 5	120
186	„ alba	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	10 to 5	120
187	„ rosea	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	10 to 5	120
	This is one of our most superb climbers, remarkably quick growing and free blooming; its foliage is small but dense, and of a lively green color.						
188	Mesembryanthemum, tricolor, pink, purple centre	...	...	H.H.A.	S.	11 to 4	6
189	Mesembryanthemum crystallinum (Ice Plant)	...	...	H.H.A.	S.	11 to 4	6
	The latter is prized for its foliage, which is covered as it were with dewdrops, and looks as if the plant were covered with ice.						
190	Mesembryanthemum cordifolium, varie- gatum	...	...	H.H.A.	S.	11 to 4	6
	A pretty variegated variety of the Ice Plant, very suitable for bedding; bright rosy flowers. 6d. per packet.						
191	Matricaria eximia...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 4	10
	Splendid perennial, pure white flowers. free bloomer.						
192	Mimulus punctatus, spotted, mixed	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
193	„ tigrinus, double...	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
194	„ moschatus (Musk)	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 5	6
195	Mignonette, common	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 6	9
196	„ large flowered	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
197	„ Parson's new white	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
198	„ crimson flowered giant	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 6	12

FLOWER SEEDS.

47

				<i>Duration.</i>	<i>Sow.</i>	<i>Flower.</i>	<i>Height in inches.</i>
199	Mignonette, Miles' hybrid spiral ...	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 6	9
This variety is superior to any other in cultivation, its habit being dwarf, and branching with spikes from 8 to 14 inches long; it is well adapted for cutting.							
200	„ pyramidal ...	...	...	HA.	A.S.	9 to 6	15
201	Myosotis azorica ...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	12
202	„ palustris (Forget-me-not)...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	6
This charming plant requires rather a dry situation, unlike the other varieties of its family, who rejoice in a swampy soil. It should be sown in Autumn, when it will bloom profusely during Spring, covering itself with flowers of the most lovely hue; very useful for bouquets.							
203	Nasturtium, Tom Thumb, crimson	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
204	„ „ scarlet ...	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
205	„ „ beauty ...	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
206	„ „ yellow ...	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
207	„ „ pearl ...	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
208	„ „ King of Tom						
	Thumbs ...	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
209	„ „ Golden King ...	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
210	„ „ rose ...	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
211	„ Tall, mixed ...	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 5	72
212	„ „ spitfire, dazzling red						
	colour... ..	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 5	72
213	„ „ Regelianum, purple						
	violet	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 5	72
The value of this family for decorative purposes cannot be over-estimated; it is particularly hardy, will thrive in any soil, and its many forms are so varied, that it possesses a most pleasing variety of colours. The dwarf varieties do not grow more than six inches, and form themselves into a compact bush, and flower abundantly; can be transplanted, and should stand twelve inches apart.							
214	Nierembergia gracilis ...	...	...	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	6
215	Nigella Damascena, pure white ...	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 3	6
216	Nemophila insignis ...	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 3	6
217	„ atomaria ...	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 3	6
218	„ discoidalis elegans ...	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 3	6

ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS SOLD IN SIXPENNY PACKETS.

FLOWER SEEDS.

No.		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches.
219	<i>Nemophila insignis marginata</i>	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 3	6
220	<i>Oxalis rosea</i>	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 9	6
A splendid class of plants, with brilliantly coloured flowers and good foliage.					
221	<i>Oxyura chrysanthemoides</i>	H.A.	A.S.	6 to 9	12
A showy plant, with beautifully fringed flowers, which are produced in great abundance.					
222	<i>Pœony</i> , mixed, 1s. per packet	H.P.	S.	9 to 3	18
223	<i>Petunia</i> , large flowered, striped	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18
224	„ carnation, striped	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18
225	„ choice mixed	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18
226	„ do. do. double, 1s. per packet	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18
227	„ inimitable, double, a new strain, saved from choicest double flowers, 1s. per packet	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18
A magnificent family of plants. We offer a fine collection of every conceivable colour. Seed sown in Spring will bloom during Summer and Autumn. This plant is quite at home here, stands the climate admirably, and blooms in profusion. The varieties sport a great deal, and cannot be entirely depended on. Seed from the double varieties will produce fifty per cent. of single flowers.					
228	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> (Opium Poppy)	H.A.	S.	9 to 11	24
229	„ poppy, double French	H.A.	S.	9 to 11	12
230	„ poppy, ranunculus-flowered	H.A.	S.	9 to 11	12
The double French poppy is an extremely showy garden plant, and well worth a place. <i>Papaver somniferum</i> is a large single white flower, grown for opium.					
231	<i>Passiflora edulis</i> (Passion Fruit)	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 12	120
232	<i>Phlox Drummondii alba</i>	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 5	15
233	„ „ dark purple	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 5	15
234	„ „ scarlet	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 5	15
235	„ „ red, white striped	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 5	15
236	„ „ <i>alba oculata superba</i> H.A. A.S.			9 to 5	15
Bears immense pure white flowers, with fiery carmine-red eye. 6d. per packet.					
237	„ „ choice mixed	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 5	15

FLOWER SEEDS.

49

No.		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches.
238	Phlox, perennial variety ...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 5	36

There is no more general favourite among annuals than the phlox; it possesses such a variety of colour, and blooms in great profusion; there is no annual we can more strongly recommend; some varieties are of delicate colours, while others are brilliant and dazzling.

239	Pyrethrum aureum (Golden Feather) ...	H.P.	S.	4 to 6	12
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An ornamental foliage plant; it should be planted in the borders for effect, as during Summer its leaves are of a bright golden colour.

240	Pelargonium (Geranium) zonale ...	H.P.	A.	6 to 10	18
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241	„ large-flowered, fine mixed...	H.P.	A.	6 to 10	18
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242	„ French blotched ...	H.P.	A.	6 to 10	18
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243	„ fancy varieties ...	H.P.	A.	6 to 10	18
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244	„ tricolor, 2s. 6d. per packet	H.P.	A.		18
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245	„ large-flowered Regal, varieties, 2s. 6d. per packet...	H.P.	A.	6 to 10	18
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The above are from a superb collection, and should give splendid flowers; the French blotched and fancy are very beautiful. 1s. to 2s. 6d. per packet.

246	Poppy (See Papaver).				
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247	Primula sinensis alba magnifica, white, 2s. 6d. per packet ...	T.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	16
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248	„ sinensis fimbriata do., mixed	T.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	16
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Beautiful tender perennial, suitable only for pot culture, extremely handsome and free flowering, and of easy culture. The above are from a very choice stock. 1s. per packet.

249	Pansy, large French, stained, 1s. per packet	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 12	6
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250	„ first-class assorted ...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 12	6
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251	„ Odier's choicest strain ...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 12	6
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We have secured some of the finest strains of this favourite flower. The seed should be sown in Autumn, and planted out early in Spring, so as to secure good flowers; a sandy soil is most suitable.

252	Pink Garden, extra ...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 11	12
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Choice varieties. 1s. per packet.

253	Picotees, finest mixed ...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 11	12
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We have secured a stock of very choice strain of these favourite flowers. 1s. per packet.

FLOWER SEEDS.

No.				Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches.
254	Picotees, perpetual flowered	...	...	H.P.	A.S.		12
The delicate markings and exquisite perfume of this fine strain render it very valuable for bouquets. 1s. per packet.							
255	Polyanthus, mixed	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 11	6
256	„ Floor's Castle, gold laced, fine, 2s. 6d. per packet...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 11	6
257	Pentstemon, various	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 3	18
A fine hardy genus, free flowering, and bearing fine spikes of pendant trumpet-shaped flowers; we can recommend the plant as an effective bedder.							
258	Portulaca, striata...	...	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 2	6
259	„ aurea	...	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 2	6
260	„ grandiflora, double	...	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 2	6
A plant particularly well adapted to our climate, and flowers magnificently in the warmest situation; its colours are most striking; suitable for vases and rock-work, &c.							
261	Rodanthe maculata	...	...	H.H.	S.	10 to 2	12
262	„ Manglesii major	...	...	H.H.	S.	10 to 2	12
263	„ „ fl. pleno, Prince Bismarck, 1s. per pkt.	...	...	H.H.	S.	10 to 2	12
One of the choicest of the early flowering Everlastings; we cannot too highly recommend it; should be in every garden. Maculata is particularly beautiful for bouquets.							
264	Rocket, sweet (<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>)	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	36
Very pleasing early Spring flowering plant, profuse bloomer, with delicious fragrant flowers; commonly called Dames' Violet.							
265	Salpiglosis aurea marginata	...	...	H.H.	S.	11 to 3	18
266	„ lenoble, scarlet	...	...	H.H.	S.	11 to 13	18
Beautiful showy annuals, richly coloured, delicately veined and mottled; blossoms very desirable; like a rich, light soil.							
267	Salvia Roemeria, dwarf	...	...	H.A.	S.	9 to 4	12
Scarlet. 1s. per packet.							
268	patens	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	10 to 2	24
One of the brightest blue-flowered plants. Very beautiful. 1s. per packet.							
269	Saponaria calabrica	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	10 to 3	6
A free-blooming dwarf annual, producing masses of minute, cross-shaped, rose-coloured flowers.							

FLOWER SEEDS.

51

No.				Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches.	
270	Schizanthus	Grahamii	...	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 42	24
271	"	grandiflorus	oculata	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 12	24
272	"	pinata	...	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 12	24
A very interesting tribe of half-hardy annuals, requiring a sheltered situation; they are well suited for pot culture, and bear thousands of butterfly-like blossoms; handsome foliage. Well worth a place.								
273	"	pyramidalis	(Tom Thumb)	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 12	10	
This plant forms a beautiful pyramid of most symmetrical growth, about ten inches in height; it has purple flowers with black centres. 6d. per packet.								
274	Scabiosa,	dwarf, double	mixed	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	18
Showy, compact, and desirable plant.								
275	Sensitive plant	(<i>Mimosa sensitiva</i>)	...	H.H.	S.	10 to 12	18	
A tender annual, curious from the fact that when touched its leaves close and droop; hence its name.								
276	Silene	pendula,	fl. pl. (Catchfly)	...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
277	Solanum	Weatherill	hybrids	...	H.A.	A.S.		18
Handsome decorative plants. 1s. per packet.								
278	Stocks,	dwarf bouquet,	10 weeks	...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 12	18
279	"	large-flowered,	10 weeks	...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
280	"	robust rocket	...	...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
281	"	perpetual-flowered,	10 weeks	...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
282	"	Brompton,	scarlet	...	H.B.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
283	"	"	white	...	H.B.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
284	"	"	New Giant	...	H.B.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
285	"	intermediate	(Covent Garden scarlet)	H.B.	A.S.	9 to 11	18	
286	"	East Lothian,	white	...	H.B.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
The Brompton Stock succeeds well in any part of our colony, but it requires the climate of the colder districts to do justice to the ten weeks varieties; they are all beautiful plants, very showy, and delightfully perfumed. The new varieties of the intermediate stocks produce splendid spikes of flowers in rich soil. 6d. per packet.								
287	Sweet William,	dwarf, compact	double	...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 12	12
288	"	"	double, pure white	...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 12	12

FLOWER SEEDS.

			Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches
289	Sanvitalia procumbens, double ...	...	H.A.	S.	10 to 2	9
A charming little yellow dwarf annual, very hardy and free blooming; makes a very pretty clump or edging, being compact in habit and form.						
290	Thunbergia, choice, mixed ...	...	H.H.A.	S.	11 to 5	36
Beautiful half-hardy annual, of twining habit; flowers of brilliant colours, and very striking. The plant grows rapidly when once started.						
291	Tropæolum perigrinum, or Canariensis (Canary Bird Creeper) ...	...	H.H.A.	A.S.	10 to 11	120
One of the most beautiful of our tender annuals; yellow.						
292	Virginian stock, red ...	...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 12	6
293	„ white ...	...	H.A.	A.S.	9 to 12	6
Very dwarf, and free-blooming, hardy, and very attractive for edgings.						
294	Verbena auricula, flowered ...	...	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 3	6
295	„ hybrida, very fine quality ...	...	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 3	6
296	„ coccinea, scarlet ...	...	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 3	6
297	„ Italian, striped carnation-like... ..	...	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 3	6
298	„ cœrulea, blue ...	...	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 3	6
299	„ hybrida candidissima ...	...	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 3	6
300	„ hybrida, black, blue, white centre ...	...	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 3	6
One of our most useful bedding plants, very hardy, and of magnificent colours; not particular to soil or situation, and blooms in profusion. The separate colours are saved from some of the finest strains in cultivation.						
301	Viola odorata (Sweet Violet) ...	...	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 10	6
302	Wallflower, mixed, single ...	...	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 9	12
303	„ double German ...	...	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 9	12
Well-known English favourites; the blood red is highly perfumed, and the double varieties are striking and most beautiful.						
304	Whitlavia Grandiflora ...	...	H.A.	A.S.	6 to 9	6
305	„ gloxindides ...	...	H.A.	A.S.	6 to 9	6
One of the most charming Californian annuals, very effective for bedding; grows freely in any soil; flowering bright blue.						
306	Zinnia elegans, double ...	...	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	18
307	„ white ...	...	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	18
308	„ Haageana ...	...	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	12
One of the grandest annuals in cultivation, has been wonderfully improved of late years, and many of the double forms produce large rose-like flowers of great beauty and diversity of colour; they stand well in dry ground, and should always be transplanted.						



SNOWFLAKE.



TULIP, SINGLE.



SPREKELIA FORMOSISSIMA.



RANUNCULUS, DOUBLE.



ANEMONE, DOUBLE.

FLOWERING ♦ BULBS.

EVERY Garden should contain a collection of Flowering Bulbs. They are of easy cultivation, and enhance the beauty of the Flower Garden at a time when other bloom is scarce. The varieties are numerous and all beautiful; and the Gladioli form striking objects when planted in beds, either in clumps or separately. The Lilliums are suited either for pot culture or for borders, and present a grand appearance with their beautifully marked and brilliant coloured blooms. The Narcissus, Ranunculus, and Anemone, should all have a place in a garden of any pretensions. As the season for Bulbs is a short one, all orders should reach us during March, April, or May.

ANEMONES.

THESE truly magnificent flowering tubers are deserving of a place in every garden, and we cannot too highly recommend them. Their variety of colour, from deep crimson to white and striped, renders them very attrac-

tive. We can supply them by the hundred at a cheap rate, and of the best sorts. A splendid variety of brilliant colours.

ANEMONES, double mixed, including many brilliant shades of colour, *2s. 6d. per dozen, 14s. per 100*; single mixed, all colours, a splendid assortment, *2s. per dozen, 12s. per 100.*

BRUNSVIGIA.

WE are offering two new seedling varieties of this magnificent Flowering Bulb. They form a handsome crown of flowers containing from 18 to 24 separate

large blooms, the colours are pink and white, with a delightful perfume. The bulbs are unusually fine, and will flower first season.

Price 1s. 6d. each.

BABIANA.

Very showy bulbs, embracing a great variety of colours, suitable for small borders.

Fine mixed varieties, 3s. per dozen.

EUCOMIS PUNCTATA.

THIS is a very handsome bulb, suitable either for Pots or Borders. The spike of flower is of great length and beautifully spotted.

Price 1s. each.

GLADIOLI.

WE have a superb collection of this universally esteemed plant, embracing all the shades of colour, from pure white to deepest crimson and scarlet, veined, flaked, and spotted, in endless variety. This charming bulb can

be made to produce a succession of bloom for at least six months of the year, if a planting is made once a month during Autumn and Winter.

12 Choice named varieties, 12s.; 12 Extra choice named varieties, 24s.



HYACINTH, DOUBLE.



TULIP, DOUBLE.



HYACINTH, SINGLE.



HIPPEASTRUM.



HYACINTH, DOUBLE.

FLOWERING BULBS.

HYACINTHS.

THESE magnificent plants will do well in any good soil ; nothing can be more beautiful or fragrant than a bed of this old English favourite. We particularly recom-

mend the single varieties for fine spikes. These charming plants require a light rich soil.

1s. each ; 10s. per dozen ; named varieties.

HIPPEASTRUMS.

Many splendid varieties, embracing dark and light colours. 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.

IRIS.

This is a very showy bulb, and from its hardiness and free flowering habit, should form a part of every collection.

Spanish varieties, 6s. per dozen ; German varieties, 4s. per dozen.

IXIAS.

Choice varieties, including scarlet, white, and yellow. 3s. per dozen.

LEUCOJUM ÆSTIVUM (Snowflake).

A very beautiful substitute for the old English Snowdrop, and does admirably here.

3s. per dozen.

LILIUMS.

Lilium lancifolium rubrum

Lilium candidum

„ „ album

„ Tigrinum (tiger lily)

„ „ speciosum

„ „ flore pleno

„ longiflorum

A beautiful double variety of the tiger lily

NARCISSUS POETICUS (The Poet's Narcissus).

THIS charming old favourite flowers in early spring, and has pearl white petals, with crimson cup, whence its name of Pheasant's Eye, to which it bears a striking re-

semblance. Its perfume is simply exquisite. This variety has hitherto been very scarce in the Colony, but we have now secured a stock.

Bulbs, 6d. each ; 4s. per dozen.

Narcissus, choice mixed, 5s. per dozen. | Narcissus, named varieties, 6s. per dozen.

NERINE SARNIENSIS.

4s. per dozen.

ORNITHAGALUM (Star of Bethlehem).

Ornithagalum arabicum } 6d. each.
 „ splendens }

POLYGONATUM VULGARE (Solomon's Seal).

An old English favourite, 1s. each.

RANUNCULUS.

A BED of these favourite flowers is most desirable. They bloom very freely, and are of magnificent colours, and each individual flower is a perfect specimen in itself. A light soil is the most suitable, and if a little sand is added so much the better. No garden is complete without a few.

RANUNCULUS, mixed Persian, colors. 2s. per dozen ; 12s. per 100.

„ scarlet, yellow, and black (Turban), 2s. per dozen ; 12s. per 100.

„ white, (Turban), 3s. per dozen.

SPARAXIS.

WE have a very fine collection of the above, embracing every shade of colour and beautifully marked. They are of very easy culture, and a few planted amongst other bulbs will secure a dazzling display of beauty.

Price 3s. per dozen.

SPREKELIA FORMOSISSIMA (Jacobean Lily).

A very showy bulb, with brilliant crimson flowers.

Price 1s. each.

TULIPS.

Choice kinds, double, mixed, 6s. per dozen ; Choice kinds, single, mixed, 4s. per dozen.

TIGRIDIA PAVONIA.

Very showy bulbs, suitable for large borders.

4s. per dozen.

TRITONIAS.

Tritonias, mixed, 2s. 6d. per dozen.

VALLOTTA PURPUREA.

A HANDSOME flowering bulb, suitable for either pots or borders. The flower is trumpet shaped and of a rich orange-scarlet colour.

Price 1s. 6d. each.

N.S.W. HARDWOOD TIMBER TREES.

Arranged by T. W. SHEPHERD, Esq.

IN many respects, no timbers in the world can compare with those of Australia. For all purposes requiring great strength, combined with great durability, they are unapproached.

Of late years these woods, and the forests which produce them, have attracted a great deal of attention in Europe, not only for the qualities of the timber, but for other properties, which are being from time to time discovered by science, and promising extraordinary riches, in both medicine and the arts.

As a fuel, both for domestic and industrial purposes, the wood, natural and carbonised, of some species is superior to most others, and for steam purposes some, as Ironbark and Box, are only inferior to coal.

Possessing so many valuable qualities, combined with the fact that these trees are found growing in New South Wales in boundless forests, under extremes of climate, both as to heat and cold—ranging from 130 to 25 degrees Fahrenheit—it may be inferred that forests of them will some day be planted in many other parts of the world.

The following list comprises the principal species :—

White Gum (*EUCALYPTUS HÆMASTOMA*).—Yields gum resin largely, is not remarkable for its timber, but is a good domestic fuel. Height, 50 to 100 feet. 30s. per lb.

Grey Gum or Red Gum (*E. TERETICORNIS*).—A very strong, durable hardwood, almost equal to Ironbark for some purposes; lasts in the ground; inferior fuel. 150 feet. 30s. per lb.

Dark or Broad-leaved Ironbark (*E. SIDEROPHLOTA*).—The most valuable wood for piles, girders, railway sleepers, and for every purpose in which strength and durability are required; even shingles of a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thickness have been known to last sound on roofs for forty years. This species and the two following are the strongest of all Australian timbers, and are used for a greater number of purposes—spokes, shafts, poles, frames, by wheelwrights, the best telegraph posts, fencing of all kinds, and none are equal to it for cogs in mill-work. It is superior to most as fuel for steam-engines, as it throws off more heat, &c., &c. 150 feet. 30s. per lb.

Common Ironbark (*E. PANICULATA*).—For most purposes equal to the last species, is less inlocked, and is more easily split into shingles or palings; it is as lasting and as good fuel as other Ironbarks; the wood is not so dark in colour. 150 feet. 40s. per lb.

Small-leaved or She Ironbark (*E. PANICULATA*, var., *MICROPHYLLA*).—The wood of this species is used for fencing and many purposes the same as the other Ironbarks. But the wood being of a nature much more easy to work, it may be used in carpentry in many ways, to which the hardness of other sorts offers an obstacle; first-class fuel. 120 feet. 40s. per lb.

Stringybark (*E. OBLIQUA*).—The best wood for flooring boards, rafters, and sawn stuff generally. It is of very quick growth, inferior fuel, but produces the best charcoal for the forge. 120 feet. 20s. per lb.

Blackbutt (*E. PILULARIS*).—Wood like Stringybark, and used for similar purposes. Small spars of this species are used for shipping. It is almost the only Eucalyptus that is used for this purpose; inferior fuel. 150 to 200 feet. 20s. per lb.

Yellow Blackbutt (*E. OBTUSIFOLIA*).—Timber like the preceding, but softer and more easily worked, and of a yellow tint. It is a remarkably quick grower. 150 feet. 20s. per lb.

Common Box (*E. HEMIPHOLIA*).—A hard but useful timber, strong, tough, and durable, but will not last as posts or piles sunk in the ground. It is also a first-class fuel both for domestic use and for steam or other industrial purposes. 100 to 150 feet. 30s. per lb.

Messmate, or Almond-leaved Stringybark (*E. AMYGDALINA*).—A first-class timber for flooring boards, joists, and other house carpentry. It is like Stringybark, but the tree is an ace larger, and is not so generally distributed. It is a bad wood for domestic fuel, but is a first-rate smith's charcoal. 150 to 200 feet. 20s. per lb.

Black Box (*E. BICOLOR*).—A highly valued timber tree; it is equal to the best Ironbark for all the purposes for which that wood is used, and is more easily wrought. It is sometimes called "Ironbark Box." 100 to 150 feet. 30s. per lb.

Woollybutt (*E. LONGIFOLIA*).—An average-sized tree. Fair timber for fencing and building purposes; it is a good fuel for domestic use; very durable, and is said to be less liable to the attack of the white ant than any other of the Eucalypti. 100 to 120 feet. 30s. per lb.

Bloodwood (*E. CORYMBOSA*).—A very large tree. Timber first-class for posts, piles, and such like. It is extremely durable in the ground. It is not a favourite as sawn timber, on account of its many gum veins; not a good fuel. 150 to 200 feet. 30s. per lb.

Swamp Mahogany (*E. ROBUSTA*).—A good lasting timber for house carpentry and many kinds of turnery. It is not durable in the ground, but for other purposes it is very durable, and is not a favourite with the white ant. It is not remarkable as a burning wood. Its specific gravity is great. 150 feet. 30s. per lb.

Lemon-scented Gum (*E. CITRIODORA*).—A useful timber. 10s. 6d. per oz.

Jarraah of Western Australia (*E. MARGINATA*).—A very excellent timber; resists Teredo. 40s. per lb.

Peppermint Gum (*E. RIPERITA*).—30s. per lb.

Crimson Flowered Eucalyptus (*E. LEUCOXYLON*).—This is a very ornamental species of Eucalyptus, having large and very beautiful flowers, colour crimson; and as the tree flowers while quite young, it is very desirable as an addition to the shrubbery or flower border. 2s. 6d. per packet.

Apple Tree (*ANGOPHORA SUBVELUTINA*).—A light timber, very durable for indoor work, floorings, &c., much used for bullock yokes, wheel naves, and any purpose requiring toughness combined with lightness. As fuel it does not afford strong heat, but burns with great facility, leaving nothing but a clean white ash. 100 to 120 feet. 30s. per lb.

Turpentine (*SYNCARPIA LAURIFOLIA*).—One of the largest timber trees. It is remarkable as being a most difficult wood to consume by fire; it cannot be burned unless considerable trouble is taken to keep the fires alive. It is also peculiar as a timber, which that very destructive worm, the cobra or teredo, will not penetrate; consequently it is the most suited for piles for jetties, in which situations it has proved extremely durable. 150 to 200 feet. 20s. per lb.

The above are the principal hardwoods, and compose the main forests of the country, all belonging to the class termed the Gum family. The only other timbers so generally distributed are what are vulgarly known as Oaks, though not allied to the *Quercus*. The following species are the most used:—

Wianamatta Forest Oak (*CASUARINA TORULOSA*).—Largely used for shingles, and greatly in favour for fuel for domestic use and heating bakers' ovens. It burns with a clean white ash, leaving no cinders. 40 feet. 20s. per lb.

Forest Oak (*C. TENUISSIMA*).—Timber like the last, used for the same purposes, and also for staves for tubs, buckets, and small casks. 50 to 60 feet. 20s. per lb.

Diamond Oak (*C. STRICTA*).—More tough than other species, and a smaller tree, used for tool handles. 20 to 30 feet. 20s. per lb.

Swamp Oak (*C. QUADRIVALIS*).—Fuel, shingles, and handles. 60 to 70 feet. 20s. per lb.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS (*Tasmanian Blue Gum*), 20s. per lb.

In the once despised gum tree (*Eucalyptus*) it has been discovered that qualities exist which place it transcendently above ALL other plants, in hygienic importance.

By its means large tracts of the very richest land will be made available in many parts of the world. In India, and other parts of Southern Asia, vast areas are left without culture or occupation, overrun with jungle and forest, and totally unfit for man's abode on account of their malaria-producing character. Already has the malaria-destroying exhalations of *Eucalyptus globulus* been practically proved beyond a doubt in Europe, Africa, and America. It is confidently stated that in the fatal Roman Pontine Marshes, and the no less fatal swamps of Lombardy and other parts of Italy, the *Eucalyptus globulus* has rendered localities healthy in which to sleep a single night was all but certain death before its introduction.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

WE are not bound by prices quoted for Agricultural Seeds longer than one month from date of issue. Prices are subject to the fluctuations of market value. We will be happy to send special quotations and samples to large buyers.

SOWING GRASS SEEDS FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.

WHEN AND HOW TO SOW.

Preparation of Land and Sowing.—The land should be well ploughed during the Summer, if possible, and allowed to lay a short time exposed to the action of the atmosphere before being harrowed down. All weeds and rubbish gathered by the harrows should be burned on the land, and the ashes spread about. The harrows should be well worked, and the soil reduced to a fine tilth, so as to be suitable for the reception of so small a seed as that of grass. A second or cross ploughing and harrowing will be amply repaid in the increased luxuriance and durability of the pasture, as the more the land is worked and enriched, the more food there is available for the plant. On an appearance of rain, the seed should be sown as evenly as possible, and *covered* with light seed harrows or a bush harrow. It is false economy to merely throw the seed on the land and leave it.

Time to Sow.—Autumn is the best time for sowing, the young plant can then make roots and shoot out before the Spring, but grasses may be sown with safety as late as August, or even September; *if the season prove favourable*, we recommend March or April, however.

After Sowing.—If the land be naturally dry, roll *immediately*, if not, do so when the plants have made their third blade.

Sowing with a Grain Crop we object to, as being against both the theory and practice of good farming, and altogether unsuited to this climate.

Cut or Feed off with Young Cattle soon as there is a cut for a scythe or a good bite for the stock; the pasture is ready for work soon as plants are sufficiently strong to resist cattle grazing without being pulled up by the roots.

SOWING GRASSES BROADCAST ON PERMANENT PASTURES.

We are often asked if grasses can be sown profitably in this way, and our answer always is, that success or adequate return is very doubtful under such circumstances, as all depends on the weather which follows the sowing; but as there are large areas annually improved in this way, we offer a few suggestions which may be useful to those contemplating such an investment. Autumn is the best time to make the sowing, as the young plant will then have all the benefit of the cool weather and rainy season to help it to establish itself before Summer. The great difficulty is to get the seed properly covered, as, if sown on lands already grassed, much of it would never reach the

soil, and thus perish, unless some such method as we suggest were adopted. The following is a good plan :—Select wet or showery weather for sowing, which will have the effect of preparing the soil for the reception of the seed ; sow broadcast, at the rate of three bushels to the acre, and then run a flock of sheep, closely driven, over the land, so as to tread in the seed and break the turf, which they will do if the land is sufficiently moist ; if necessary, the operation may be repeated.

GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.

The following Table of Quantities have been carefully compiled, with a view to supply reliable information to those about to improve their pastures. Tables A and B are more particularly suitable for the *warmer districts* of this colony and Queensland, and tables C and D to the cooler and more temperate climate of the cooler parts :—

TABLE A

	lbs.
Cocksfoot Grass	6
Perennial Rye-grass	10
Prairie Grass	15
Rib Grass	3
Lucerne	4
White Clover	2
Sufficient for 1 acre	40
Price per Acre, 22s.	

For Warmer Districts.

It will be observed that in Table B the Perennial Rye-grass is entirely omitted, because, in some of the warmer districts of our own Colony and Queensland, it has not been found to withstand the long droughts so well as the other grasses named.

TABLE B.

	lbs.
Prairie Grass ..	20
Cocksfoot	10
Rib Grass	4
Lucerne	4
White Clover	2
Sufficient for 1 acre	40
Price per Acre, 24s.	

TABLE C.

	lbs.
Perennial Rye-grass	15
Cocksfoot	4
Prairie Grass	10
Mixed Grasses	6
Rib Grass	3
White and Red Clover where suitable	2
Sufficient for 1 acre	40
Price per Acre, 25s.	

For Colder Climates.

The difference between the Tables C and D is principally in the quantities of Rye-grass and Prairie Grass named. We have been induced to give two Tables, both of which are quite suitable for the climate referred to, because we find that in some districts the Rye-grass is preferred to the Prairie or

TABLE D.

	lbs.
Perennial Rye-grass	20
Cocksfoot	6
Prairie Grass	5
Rib Grass	1½
Mixed English Grasses	5
Lucerne	4
White Dutch Clover } if land {	0½
Red Clover	3
Sufficient for 1 acre	45
Price per Acre, 30s.	

any other grass, where, as on the Southern Coast, the Prairie Grass stands high in favour among the Dairy Farmers, and the two grasses are often grown together in mixture. Again, in localities where White Clover is already abundant, we recommend the introduction of Perennial Red in larger quantities.

Fodder and Pasture Grasses, Clovers, &c.

Prairie Grass (*Bromus unioloides*), 6s. 6d. per bushel.—As a lasting nutritious fodder and pasture grass, this is one of our most valuable acquisitions. It grows continuously at all seasons of the year, when there is a fair amount of moisture. In rich land it will produce very heavy crops of green fodder of the richest character, and will afford five or six cuttings in the year. As a pasture grass it is of first-class value, being much richer in nutritious properties than the much-valued Perennial Rye-grass, while it reproduces and disseminates itself with equal facility, and bears grazing very well. It will give the best results on somewhat humid soil, but will do fairly on any land, and therefore should form an ingredient in all pasture mixtures. It should not be allowed to produce seed the first season after being sown. This grass is rapidly spreading throughout the colonies, and is now favourably known and highly esteemed in Queensland. Two to three bushels will sow an acre.

Rye-grass—Perennial. (*Lolium perenne*), 6s. 6d. per bushel.—The Rye-grass is sown extensively in pastures over the greater part of Europe and America, and is one of the principal sorts cultivated in New Zealand. It produces an abundance of fibrous roots, starts very early in Spring, before other kinds begin their growth, and is, therefore, valuable in mixtures. It possesses most nutritious qualities, and is relished by all kinds of stock. It bears depasturing well, and will succeed in any average soils. In the cooler districts of the colony it succeeds admirably, and yields surprising results. Rye-grasses differ so very much in quality that great care on the part of the purchaser is necessary; cheap seed is generally found to be full of weeds, and hence very dear. Two bushels will sow an acre.

Rye-grass—Italian (*Lolium Italicum*), 9s. per bushel.—This is an excellent grass to grow for green fodder for dairying purposes. On rich moist soil it will yield three or four heavy cuttings in a year. It is only a biennial, and not suitable for permanent pasture. Seed, light and bearded, easily distinguished from the perennial variety. Two to three bushels will sow an acre.

Cocksfoot Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), 10s. 6d. per bushel.—This is, perhaps, the most generally useful of all the introduced grasses. It bears heavy crops of feed, which is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock; can be either depastured or cut for hay, grows rapidly after being cut or grazed, and will flourish on a variety of soils and situations. In shady places it will do well, and the grass is of a finer quality. It is already greatly esteemed both in Australia and New Zealand, where imported grasses are sown very extensively; and we think it will be sown more largely than any other single species of fodder plant. In the United States it is extensively cultivated under the name of Orchard Grass, where it is much esteemed for its fattening properties. It reaches its greatest perfection in the cooler districts of the colony. Two bushels will sow an acre.

Couch Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), 2s. per lb.—For dry seasons this grass is without a rival. It is of more than average value in nutritious and flesh-forming properties; and, as a Summer pasture, it ought to be introduced to every run in the country. It will continue growing during the hottest months of Summer, and that even during continued drought, when no other grass or fodder plant possesses even the appearance of vitality. During the very severe and prolonged droughts experienced since the beginning of 1875, it has been shown that runs in the old settled districts, on which couch predominated, maintained their ordinary quota of stock without exhibiting more than the average death rate, whilst on neighbouring runs poorly furnished with it the deaths, from weakness and starvation, ranged from a fourth to one-half, and even in some instances to more than half their respective complements. Couch grass is valued wherever it has become known, but more especially in warm and temperate climes subject to frequent seasons of drought. 20 lbs. will sow an acre.

Crested Dogtail (*Cynosurus cristatus*), 2s. per lb.—A favourite and valuable grass, already naturalized in a few localities, especially for sheep pastures, as it forms a compact turf, while its deeply rooting character renders it capable of resisting the effects of drought better than most grasses. It is a good lawn grass; but not of sufficiently robust growth to make it valuable for cutting



PRAIRIE GRASS.



RIB GRASS.

as fodder. Its chief value is for permanent pastures, for which purpose it should form a portion of all grass seed mixtures. It is not obnoxious to other grasses or pasture plants.

Fescue—meadow (*Festuca pratensis*), 1s. 6d. per lb.—A valuable grass for permanent pasture on all good, but not too dry, soils. The leaves of the herbage are succulent and tender, never forming rank tufts. It is much liked by cattle.

Fescue—sheep's (*Festuca ovina*), 1s. per lb.—Very suitable for aiding in the establishment of permanent pastures in our cool and highland districts, where also it is indigenous. It thrives on widely different soils, and will grow luxuriantly on sandy moors and wastes; is also suitable for lawns, will grow with or without tree shade, stands our dry seasons fairly, and yields during most of the year, if fairly stocked, so as to prevent over-seeding.

Fescue—hard (*Festuca duriuscula*), 1s. per lb.—A variety of the above, somewhat taller, and a good pasture grass for soil of sandy or loose character. It will not answer well on heavy land of a very compact or binding character; but on soils suitable, even when by no means fertile, it is both productive and nutritious as well as hardy. It should, therefore, be employed as an ingredient in forming permanent pastures where the land is of the character named.

Fescue—red or creeping (*Festuca rubra*), 1s. per lb.—Another variety of the sheep fescue, having spreading or creeping roots, which adapt it for binding loose sand. On sandy soils, or light soils liable to occasional flood, this grass will lend efficient aid in forming permanent pastures.

Foxtail—meadow (*Alopecurus pratensis*), 1s. 9d. per lb.—One of the earliest and best pasture grasses. Its dwarf-spreading habit renders it valuable for gazing purposes. It does not come to full maturity until the second or third year after sowing, and should, therefore, only be used in permanent pastures.

Meadow Grass—smooth stalked (*Poa pratensis*), 1s. per lb.—A good pasture grass, suits the coast and cool districts, and will thrive in poor land. It forms a thick turf, and prefers sand or loam to heavy clay land. Should form a portion of pasture grass mixtures. Stands drought reasonably well.

Meadow Grass—Wood (*Poa memorialis*), 1s. 6d. per lb.—A fine grass for sowing on natural pastures in country shaded by timber; though it will also grow well in open country. Very nutritious, though not remarkable for abundance of produce; but desirable as an ingredient in pastures.

Meadow Grass—rough stalked (*Poa trivialis*), 1s. 3d. per lb.—Suitable for pastures, and preferred to most other grasses by stock of all kinds. All these meadow grasses prefer light to heavy soils, and may be sown at any time when the soil is in suitable condition, and the weather favourable.

Rib Grass (*Plantago lanceolata*), 1s. per lb.—In Spring and at other times when moisture is abundant, the Rib Grass yields an enormous amount of rich herbage. Like clover, the foliage dries up in very hot and dry weather; but the roots push again vigorously when rain prevails. It will grow best in loose dry soils, and should be present in all pastures. Sow in Autumn; two or three pounds as a mixture, or thirty pounds if alone.

Sweet-scented Vernal Grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), 2s. per lb.—This perennial grass is liked on account of the perfume it imparts to meadow hay. As it starts early, it may be useful here on pastures where the land is of a moist character. It is a lasting grass, and liked by cattle; but is not considered to be rich in nutritious properties. It is worth trial as an ingredient, on a limited scale, for permanent pastures.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*), 1s. per lb.—A very productive and nutritious grass, suitable for hay, green fodder, or as an ingredient in permanent pastures. In rich soils it yields enormous crops of fodder, while in poor soil it is also productive along with other grasses, for grazing, when its luxuriant character will be altered, as it readily accommodates itself to circumstances. It is, perhaps, the most largely cultured of any grass in the United States of America. Sow in Autumn and Spring. Thirty pounds is ample seed for an acre.

Buffalo Grass (*Stentaphrum Americanum*).—Although we are unable to secure seed of this grass, we yet include it in this List, as it is valuable for pastures on certain soils; and roots can



PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.



COCKSFOOT GRASS.

be supplied in any quantity. They will grow freely after long carriage. It will grow on the most barren soils either of sandy or gravelly nature, and will cover bare rocks with rich and succulent fodder, if they can get a crevice here and there in which to push their roots. It is also much esteemed both here, in Victoria, and Queensland, for lawns, edgings, and grass-plots generally. Roots should be planted about two feet apart in Autumn or Spring. Price, 1 cask roots 20s.; small cases, 5s. to 10s. each.

Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*).—The Yarrow forms a grateful food for sheep when mixed with the common pasture grasses. It does well in dry light soils, and from 1½ to 2 lb. of seed per acre is sufficient when sown with other grasses. 5s. per lb.

Clover—White (*Trifolium repens*), 1s. 6d. per lb.; a parcel of 20 lbs., 1s. 4d.—The common white Clover has long since become naturalized in many districts, and is very generally found in humid valleys and alluvial flats, near water-courses, &c. It is a valuable ingredient in pastures devoted either to dairying or fattening, and will thrive in comparatively poor land. It will bear stock traffic and overstocking as well as the most tenacious grasses. In dry and hot weather the herbage withers and disappears, but it springs up again with surprising rapidity on receipt of moderate rains. It should be introduced and encouraged on all runs where there are suitable spots to be found. It will afterwards be gradually distributed by cattle, and establish itself wherever it finds favourable soil and site. Sow from February to May. Five or six pounds will be sufficient seed for an acre if mixed with grasses; or twenty to twenty-five pounds, if sown alone.

Clover—alsike (*Trifolium hybridum*), 2s. per lb.—A larger producer than the last, but requiring more abundant moisture. It suits for either pasture or hay where the land is too light and too moist for Red Clover or Lucerne. Sow in September where the land is permanently moist; otherwise, in March or April. Five or six pounds of seed for mixing with pasture grasses will be sufficient. If sown alone, twenty to twenty-five pounds should be used to the acre.

Clover—Red Perennial (*Trifolium pratense*), 1s. 6d. per lb.; a parcel of 20 lbs., 1s. 4d.—An important hay and fodder plant, also known as Cow-grass. It requires rich soil in which there is a good percentage of lime or its equivalent. Where the soil suits, it would add materially to the value of pastures in our cooler districts. It is by nature a biennial; but when grazed upon, under favourable conditions of soil and climate, assumes the character of a perennial. Sow in Autumn, twenty pounds to the acre, for hay; a few pounds only when for pasture mixture.

Yellow Clover, or Trefoil.—1s. per lb.

Scarlet Clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*).—1s. per lb.

Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*), at market value; present price, 1s. 3d. per lb.; 112s. per cwt.—Lucerne is so well known that little need be said of its value as a fodder plant. It is the most valuable one we possess. The land intended for it must be well and deeply tilled, and, if of a clayey nature, should be subsoil-drained at least four feet. Sow, for drilling, about 12 lbs., and for broadcasting about 20 lbs. of seed to the acre. The best time for sowing, under ordinary circumstances, is Autumn; but Spring sowing is also successfully practised by several large growers.

SEED GRAIN.

WHEAT.

White Lammas
Purple Straw

White Tuscan
Red Tuscan

White Essex, &c.

OATS.

White Tartarian

Black Tartarian

Potato.



CHICORY.



SUGAR BEET.



PURPLE TOP SWEDE.



SKIRVING'S

SWEDE.

BARLEY.

Cape and English.

RYE.

For Green Fodder.

PRICES ACCORDING TO MARKET.

FIELD ROOTS.

MANGEL WURZEL, or MANGOLD.

THIS crop might, with great advantage, be more extensively cultivated, and from the large yield of roots, we think it would amply repay the small expense incurred in cultivation, and no dairy farm, however small, should be without a few acres; it greatly adds to the quantity of milk, and can be stored for many months if required. It is useful for feeding all kinds of stock; thrives best in a rich loamy soil, and should always be sown in drills. The quantity of seed required to sow an acre is about 4 lbs. The Long Red and the Yellow Globe are the varieties most esteemed. A good, strong, deeply-worked soil will produce the heaviest crops. The shell which encases the seed is very hard, and if the weather is unfavourable to germina-

tion, the seed may lie in the ground for months after sowing. To avoid this, we recommend the following method:—Soak the seed in water for twenty-four hours, then mix with an equal quantity of sand, and spread between a couple of sacks or blankets; the mixture should then be well watered and never allowed to get dry, though heavy waterings should be avoided; spread out the seed in a warm, sunny place, and turn the mixture once a day. In about ten days the germ will begin to start, and, as soon as the little white shoot is visible, the seed may be planted in the usual manner, provided the weather is favourable. September is the best month to sow.

2s. per lb.

Long Red
Mammoth Long Red

Globe Yellow
Globe Orange

TURNIPS (FIELD VARIETIES).

WHERE the soil is of a light, compact, loamy nature, Swedes and other Turnips will be found valuable where either sheep or cattle are helped by artificial feeding

in Winter and early Spring. Sow about four pounds seed in September, February and March. Swedes may be sown in beds and transplanted.

2s. 6d. per lb.

Skirving's Purple top Swede, a *heavy cropper, fine shape*
East Lothian Purple Top Swede, a *hardy variety*
Sutton's Champion Purple Top Swede, *fine shape, a superior sort*

Emperor Green Top Swede, *good size*
Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen, *good quality*
Green Top Yellow Aberdeen, *good keeper*
Scotch Yellow, a *very old favourite*
White Pomeranian Globe, *large*

CARROT.

SOW late in August. It is a very valuable crop when the land is adapted to its requirements. The land should be of a light loamy or sandy description, deeply and finely tilled. There is little trouble with the crop after it is fairly through the ground and had a first weeding and thinning. Six pounds will sow an acre, in drills. The seed should be mixed with sand or bone dust, and well

rubbed between the hands to separate the seeds well before sowing. When the Summer or Spring has been so severe as to destroy the August or September sown crop, another sowing may be made in February or March, which will give a crop worth the trouble, but, of course, not equal to one sown at the proper time and having a fair season to grow in.

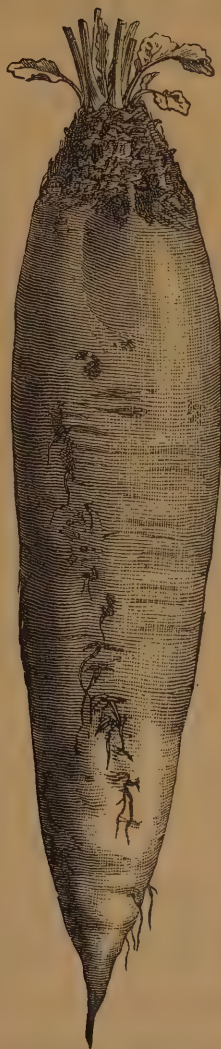
5s. per lb.

White Belgian

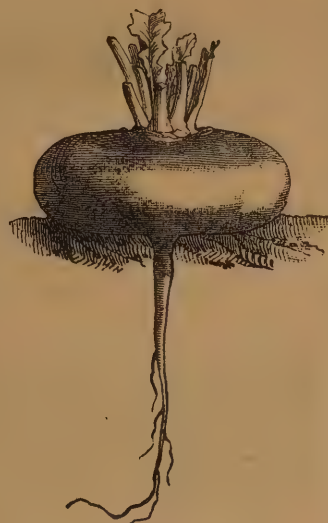
Large Red Altringham



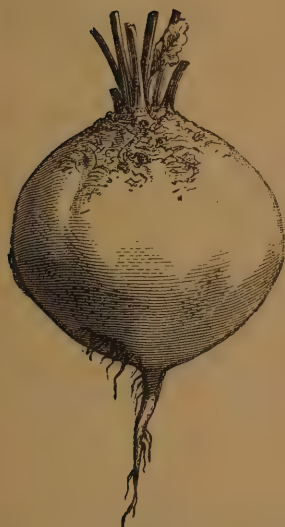
YELLOW GLOBE, MANGEL.



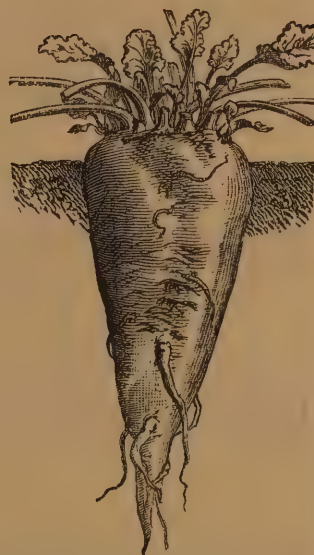
LONG RED MANGEL.



WHITE TURNIP.



ORANGE GLOBE MANGEL.



SUGAR BEET.

VARIOUS FIELD CROPS.

BEAN.

SOW from April to August. Good strong soil is preferable to light or sandy. From one to two bushels of seed, according to early or late sowing, will suffice for an

acre; the earlier sowings will grow larger than the late, therefore less seed is necessary. Two bushels will sow an acre.

Heligoland or Tick, *6s. 6d. per bushel.*

BUCKWHEAT.

MORE than usual attention has been given to this crop of late. It is one very suitable for culture in so uncertain a climate at this—because, while it is valuable both as food for man and fodder for his cattle, it can be sown any month from August to March, and produce a good crop from any of these sowings, followed by fairly favourable weather for only a few weeks. It also improves the fertility of the soil in which it grows. Two bushels of

seed will sow an acre; but up to four bushels may be sown when it is required as a green manure crop.

The Silver-hulled is a new variety of this very useful plant; it has been tested for many years in America, where it is considered a great improvement on the ordinary variety, maturing earlier and yielding nearly double under the same conditions. The husk of the grain is also thinner.

Common, *10s. 6d. per bushel of 50 lbs.*

SILVER-HULLED BUCKWHEAT.

THIS extraordinary variety has been tested for several years in America, and is now offered as a great improvement upon the common black or grey Buckwheat. Sown at the same time as the ordinary Buckwheat, it continues in bloom longer, matures a few days sooner, and yields nearly double under the same conditions. The grain

is of a light grey colour, varying slightly in shade; husk thinner than the ordinary variety, and the flour whiter and more nutritious. Its beautiful pink or reddish blossoms form a rich repast, and are much sought after by bees. The seed may be sown broadcast at the rate of two bushels per acre, any time from August to March.

20s. per bushel of 50 lbs.; 6d. per lb.

CABBAGE.

SOW in June in seed beds of poor soil. These beds will furnish plants for transplanting into the field in August, and up to February and March, if required. Beds may also be sown in January or February; but June is

the best for all the large field Cabbage required most during Winter and early Spring. Two pounds and a half of seed ought to give plenty of plants for an acre, and allow for thinning the beds.

Large Drumhead, *5s. per lb.*

Robinson's Champion Ox, *5s. per lb.*

CHICORY.

In loamy or sandy soil this should be a profitable crop, as the roots are in large demand. Sheep paddocks, where the land will suit, should also be sown with this

plant, which is perennial. Five pounds of seed will be ample for an acre.

Large-Rooted, *3s. per lb.*

MELON (CATTLE).

The preserving, or cattle melon, is worthy of more attention than usually falls to its share. When the soil is sandy or loamy, and of fair depth, it will yield heavy, even in very dry seasons. It gives much heavier

and more certain crops than the pumpkin. Sow from August to January. One pound of seed will sow several acres.

6s. per lb.

MILLET, or SORGHUM.

SOW for main crop from September to December, soaking the seeds for forty-eight hours. One peck will be ample for an acre in drills. For green fodder sow three-quarters to one and a-half bushels, broadcast; the

larger quantity will cause finer straw, which can be made into hay in the ordinary way. Broom Millet is sown in drills, and is only valuable for its seed stems for broom making.

Sorghum saccharatum (black seed), 6d. per lb. Broom Millet, 6d. per lb.

Planter's Friend (brown seed), 6d. per lb.

PARSLEY (FOR SHEEP).

THIS is greatly relished by Sheep. Sow from one to two pounds per acre with other seeds.

3s. per lb.

PEAS (FIELD).

SOW in April, May, or June. One and a-half to two bushels per acre, either in drills or broadcast.

Worthy attention, as being well suited to the climate, while both seed and straw are valuable.

Partridge or Grey	...	...	6s. per bushel.
Blue	...	...	10s. „

PUMPKIN.

THE best month to sow is October, though it is common to do so in August and September. There is no advantage in sowing before about the middle of October, so far as field culture is concerned; and if the land and weather be unfavourable, sowing may with advantage be delayed until the end of November. To get heavy crops the land should be subsoiled as well as ploughed; and if

manure is applied, it should be distributed near the surface and over the whole area devoted to the crop—not merely in the holes where the seeds are sown. One pound of seed will go a long way, but abundance should be sown to provide against loss by insects, though, in this case, thinning will be necessary, unless insects thin the plants sufficiently.

Mammoth Cattle, 5s. per lb.

Gramma, 10s. per lb.

RAPE.

WORTHY of trial for Winter cattle fodder; requires same culture as field cabbage, and may be regarded as possessing the advantages of being more hardy, and also as the crop, if not required for green fodder, can be allowed to run to seed for oil and oil-cake. It may either

be sown broadcast or in beds for transplanting. The first rain after the beginning of January will be found the best time for sowing. From three pounds to four pounds of seed will be ample for an acre.

For Sowing, 9d. per lb.

TARES OR VETCHES.

VALUABLE either for hay or green fodder. Sown in April, with Barley or Rye; these yield an immense amount of forage, which may be made into hay, used green as it is cut, or it may be preserved by pitting, like other green crops, as is a common practice in France and America. It is also a good crop for ploughing in as green

manure. They may be sown broadcast, at the rate of a bushel or a bushel and a-half to the acre, and half or a whole bushel of Rye or Barley may be sown over them. The latter keeps the stems from lying upon the ground, and promotes a better and heavier crop.

Black, 10s. per bushel.

Golden, 10s. per bushel.

SAINFOIN.

THIS is an excellent forage plant, particularly suited to our dry climate. It is especially adapted for poor dry soils, and with an occasional dressing it will maintain its vigour for eight or ten years. It may be sown broad-

cast or in drills; the former is generally preferred, the seed being large requires sowing deeper than other forage plants. The seed is rather difficult to germinate.

2s. 6d. per lb.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

SHEEP BURNET.

WE can offer a supply of this valuable forage plant. It is a perennial, and grows naturally on chalky pastures in England, but is not particular to locality, and is regarded as a plant specially adapted for poor arid soils. Recently it has been grown to some extent in this Colony, and from its habit of growth, has been found a most valu-

able acquisition as a fodder plant both for sheep and cattle, but especially for the former. It has a long tap root which penetrates so deeply into the soil that it is enabled to resist the most severe droughts. The Burnet can be sown either along with, or as a substitute for, Clover, amongst grass seeds for hay or pasture.

2s. 6d. per lb.

TOBACCO.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf
Florida
Havana

Kentucky
Maryland
Virginian

2s. 6d. per oz. One ounce will yield sufficient plants for an acre.

PEARL MILLET (*Pencilaria spicata*).

THIS variety is quite distinct from all other Millets; in its young state the shoots are nearly prostrate, but afterwards assume an erect appearance, and rapidly attain a height of from eight to ten feet. The seed spike is not

unlike the Australian Grass Tree, and is crowded with thousands of small seeds. The leaves are not unlike Maize. The plant yields abundantly, and the fodder is much relished by all kinds of stock.

6d. per packet; 4s. per lb.

PANICUM SPECTABILE (*Phillips' Panic Grass*).

1s. per packet.

TEOSINTE. REANA (*Euchlæna Luxurians*).

THIS is a newly introduced grass of very tall growth, a native of Central America. Being a tropical plant only the warmer districts of this Colony and Queensland are suitable to its cultivation. It reaches a height of ten or twelve feet, and has been grown with success in Queens-

land, and is highly spoken of there. It resembles Maize in general appearance, but sends up a great number of shoots, with an abundance of foliage, and under favourable conditions yields an enormous weight of forage.

1s. per packet.

USEFUL TABLE—Showing Quantities required per acre and Weight per bushel.

	Quantity per acre.	Weight per bushel.		Quantity per acre.	Weight per bushel.
Beans, Heligoland or Tick ..	2 bushels	60 lbs.	Flax (for fibre)	3 bushels	60 lbs.
Buckwheat	2 to 3 "	50 "	Sorghum (for grain or sugar, in drills)	1 "	40 "
Peas, Field	2 bushels	60 "	Sorghum (for green fodder, broadcast)	1 "	40 "
Grasses, mixed	2 "	20 "	Planter's Friend (for grain or sugar, in drills)	1 "	60 "
Couch Grass	20 lbs.	40 "	Planter's Friend (for green fodder, broadcast)	1 "	60 "
Cocksfoot	2 bushels	20 "	Lucerne (broadcast)	20 lbs.	60 "
Prairie Grass	2 "	20 "	Carrot	6 "	
Perennial Rye-Grass	2 "	20 "	Chicory	4 to 5 lbs.	
Oats	2 to 3 bsh.	40 "	Cabbage, Field	2 lbs.	
Barley	2 to 3 "	50 "	Turnip	3 to 4 lbs.	
Rye	2 to 3 "	60 "	Mangel Wurzel	5 to 6 "	
Tares or Vetches	1 bushel	60 "			
Rib Grass	$\frac{1}{2}$ = 30lbs.	60 "			
Clover (in mixture with grasses)	6 lbs.	60 "			
Flax (for sowing for seed) ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	60 "			

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS & REQUISITES.

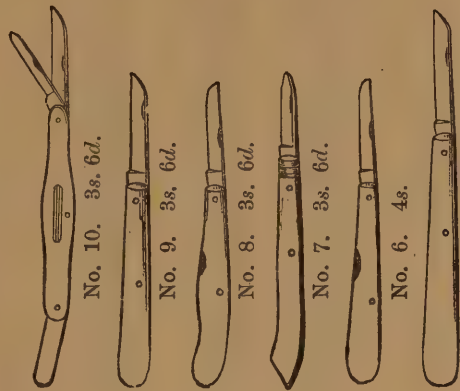
PRUNING KNIVES

(Buckhorn Handles).



BUDDING KNIVES

(White Handles).



RAFFIA FIBRE.

A useful article for tying, of great strength, and well adapted for Pot Plants and Horticultural purposes generally. 1s. 6d. per lb.

Gloves, Pruning, strong leather gauntlets,
2s. 6d. per pair

" " with cuff, 2s. per pair

" " Ladies', for the flower
garden, 2s. to 3s. 6d.
per pair

Lead Wire, for tying on labels, very pliable,
1s. 6d. per lb.

Garden Lines, strong cord, 1s. 6d. each

" Reels, 3s. 6d. each

Florvita, or Plant Food, 1s. 6d. per
bottle

Fern Trowels, 1s. each

Edging Irons, for trimming grass edgings

Flower Pots, 3 to 12 inch, common

Flower Pot Saucers, 3 to 12 inch

Pruners, French rose, bright, 4 to 6 inch

" black, sizes

" Prussian vine, 8, 9, & 10 in.

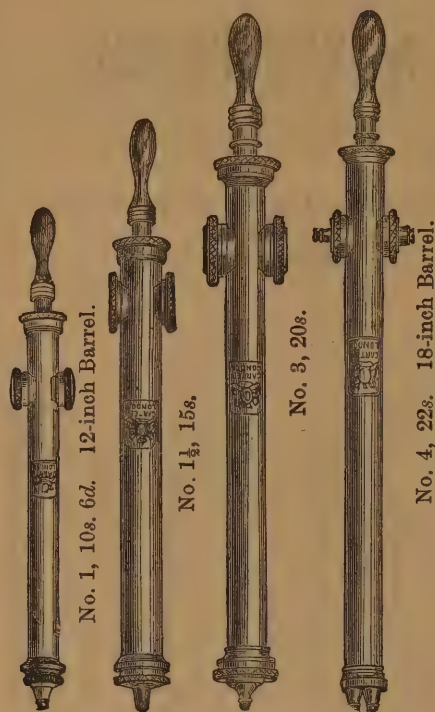
Metallic Garden Labels, for marking
plants, 3s. to 5s. per 100

Indelible Ink, for writing on Zinc Labels,
1s. per bottle

Scythe Stones, 6d. each

Tobacco Powder, in tins, 2s. and 3s. each

ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS SOLD IN SIXPENNY PACKETS.



Patent Brass Garden Syringes.

THIS useful instrument can be used for a variety of purposes in the garden, particularly in the colonies, where insect pests are so numerous, and where the application of Gishurst's Compound, or Insecticide, is so necessary. The spare roses, when not in use, can be screwed to the side, as represented by our woodcut, so that the end rose can be changed at pleasure.

FLOWER STICKS, in bundles of 1 doz., painted green.

1 foot long, per bundle of 1 doz.	...	3d.
1½	...	4d.
2	...	6d.
2½	...	9d.
3	...	1s. 0d.
3½	...	1s. 3d.
4	...	1s. 6d.



WOOD GARDEN LABELS.

PAINTED ready for use, in bundles of 100; 4-inch, 1s. 3d. per 100; 6-inch, 1s. 6d. per 100; 9-inch, 2s. 6d. per 100; Suspending Labels, 1s. 6d. per 100.

GISHURST COMPOUND.

THIS preparation is invaluable for the destruction of all those pests to which the Orange Tree is so liable; and it has been found effectual in arresting the progress of scale and coccus, and promoting a free and healthy growth of the tree. The large and increasing demand for it by our most prominent Orange Growers is a sufficient criterion as to its utility. It is very efficacious as a dressing for Apple Trees infested with American Blight, and it is also successfully used for the destruction of Aphis, Green Fly, Red Spider, &c., &c., by many of the nurserymen and gardeners throughout the colonies.

1 lb. Boxes	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 6d.
3 lb. "	...	...	...	...	...	4s. 0d.
12 lb. "	...	...	...	...	...	14s. 0d.

Hyacinth Glasses (TYES' REGISTERED).

In various colours, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.

PLANTING AND MANAGEMENT OF ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.



Planting.—The manner in which this operation is performed is of much greater importance than inexperienced persons would be disposed to believe, therefore we give a few practical hints, which may be useful to our readers.

In planting out Trees and Shrubs from pots, it is necessary to secure young vigorous-grown plants, if only a few inches high. All large plants should be carefully avoided, as they are sure to receive a severe check when transplanted, whereas small plants make a rapid growth and soon overtake large ones which have been stunted in their growth in pots.

To remove a plant from a pot, it is only necessary to place the fingers over the surface of the soil, so as to prevent the plant from falling out when the pot is inverted. Having secured it in this way, turn the pot upside down, and tap the edge of the pot on the handle of the spade or any convenient ledge, and continue to do so until the ball of earth in which the plant is growing falls into the hand. This done, remove the drainage and loosen the roots, if they have become matted together, otherwise this is not necessary. Having previously prepared the ground by digging, it will then be necessary to make ready the holes for the reception of the plants by adding to the garden soil such mixture as may be required, according to the nature of it—heavy soils should have added light loam, sand, wood ashes, &c., and poor land should always have a good dressing of manure, so as to encourage the growth of the young plants. Let the mixture be well incorporated in a space of about eighteen inches in width, and in this mixture place the plant which has just been taken out of the pot, and fill in the soil around it until the surface of the ball is covered. Care must be taken to avoid deep planting, as fatal mistakes are often made in this way—a good rule is to place the plant at as nearly as possible the same depth as it stood in the pot or nursery from which it was transplanted. The soil should be made firm with a slight pressure of the foot, and the plant tied to a suitable support, after which a thorough watering should be given.

When transplanting Evergreens from one position in the garden to another, it is especially desirable to lift the plants with a ball of earth, so as to retain as many of the fibrous roots as possible. Large Evergreens can only be successfully transplanted with a proportionally large ball of earth.

Deciduous Trees, such as Elms, Poplars, &c., are sent out from the nursery with naked roots, and if any of these should have been broken in removal, the ends should be cut with a sharp pruning-knife.

The ground for their reception having been previously prepared and trenched, holes should be dug at the required distances, and of sufficient size to admit of the roots of the trees being spread

out without being cramped. Having placed the tree in an upright position, spread out the roots as directed, and throw a little fine soil over them and gently move the tree with an up and down motion, so that the roots may be embedded in the soil; then fill in around the plant, making all firm with a gentle pressure of the foot till the whole is filled up to the original level; then give a good soaking of water so as to thoroughly saturate the ground. Deep planting is a common and very injurious mistake.

Shading newly-planted Shrubs may be practised with benefit where tea-tree or other scrub is procurable. If this is not to be obtained, any kind of matting, canvas, or other similar material will answer the purpose of protection from sun and wind until the new roots have been formed.

Watering.—When water is applied to plants during the first season after planting, enough should be given to reach the whole of the roots, lower and upper ones equally; unless this is done, the watering is likely to be injurious, rather than beneficial. The best time for watering plants is in the evening, the evaporation from the surface is then less than during the day; in winter, however, it is better to water in the morning. Large shrubs should have it given abundantly, so as to reach the outer roots, which generally reach as far as the circumference of the branches, and the greater portion of the absorbing rootlets are to be found towards the end of the main roots. When a mulch has been spread round the trees, the benefit of watering them is vastly increased.

Mulching.—The operation of mulching consists in spreading on the surface of the soil around plants, shrubs, or trees (so as to entirely cover the roots), any light materials that will sufficiently shade the ground without preventing the passage of rain into the soil. It checks the fierceness of the sun's rays during the hot months, thereby keeping the surface cool, retarding the evaporation of moisture, and protecting the roots situated near the surface from being scorched. It is particularly valuable in cases when planting has been done late in the season, and the young root growth not firmly established; it also prevents the surface of the soil from being baked hard, and thus allows the air to penetrate and combine with the elements of plant food, thereby hastening their decomposition, and rendering them fit for absorption by the roots. Any waste material may be used for mulching, such as damaged straw or hay, the haulm of peas and beans, well-decayed manure, turf, &c., or any kind of vegetable matter in a rotten condition that will also act as a fertilizer.



Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Plants.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

AS this list includes trees and shrubs, whether suitable for the park, flower garden, or shrubbery, it is necessarily somewhat lengthy, although we have struck out a large percentage of those usually found in a general catalogue, our aim being the convenience of our friends who favour us with their orders for plants, and who, we hope, will remember that our arrangements do not prevent us from supplying other plants which may be required, although not in the list. Many of the shrubs selected are suitable for pot culture, as well as planting out, and thus are available for the greenhouse or conservatory.

The height of each plant is given, as well as other information, which will be of assistance to those intending to plant, who may not be acquainted with their names and habits.

E denotes evergreen.

D denotes deciduous.

H denotes hardiness in coldest districts.

G denotes suitable for greenhouse, as well as out of doors.

F denotes valued as flowering plants, as well as trees or shrubs.

S denotes warm or sheltered situations. All those not otherwise marked may be considered hardy in such a climate as our county of Cumberland, but not very much colder.

V variegated, or valued for specially beautiful leafage.

* requiring artificial warmth.

		<i>Ht. in ft. s. d.</i>
E.F.	ABELIA rupestris	4 1 6
E.F.	" uniflora	2 1 6
E.F.	ABUTHON boule de neige	3 1 6
E.F.	" Darwinii tassellatum	2 0
E.F.	" Prince of Orange	6 1 0
E.F.	" Thompsonii	6 1 6
E.F.	" Vexillarium variegatum	12 1 6
D.H.	ACER negundo (Box Elder)	50 1 6
D.H.	" platanoides (Norway Maple)	70 1 6
D.H.	" Pseudo platanus (Sycamore or False Plane)	100 1 6
E.	ACANTHUS spinosus	6 1 6
E.	ACMENA elliptica (Lilypily)	20 1 6
E.	" myrtifolia	15 2 6
E.	" pendula	60 2 6
D.H.	ÆSCULUS Hipocastanum (Horse Chesnut)	60 2 6
E.	AGAVE Americana	50 1 0
E.	" variegata	50 1 0
D.H.	AILANTHUS glandulosa	60 1 0
E.	ALEURITES triloba (Candle-nut Tree)	25 2 6
D.H.	ALNUS Capensis	20 1 0
D.H.	ALOYSIA citriodora (Lemon Verbena)	8 1 0
D.H.	" citriodora (Bergamot)	8 1 6
D.H.	AMORPHA fruticosa	6 1 6
E.H.	ANDROMEDA phillyreaefolia	2 2 6
	" calyculata	2 2 6
	" mariaua	2 2 6
E.	ARALIA Bernaysiana	8 7 6
E.	" elegantissima	8 5 0

		<i>Ht. in ft. s. d.</i>
E.	ARALIA Japonica	20 1 6
E.	" papyrifera (Rice paper Tree)	10 1 6
E.	" pentaphylla	10 2 6
E.*	" Schomburgkiana	10 5 0
E.*	" Shepherdiana	10 5 0
E.*	" Veitchii	10 5 0

All the species of Aralia are worthy of careful culture for decorative purposes, either in the conservatory or the pleasure ground.

E.H.	ARBUTUS Andrachne	15 3 6
E.H.	" unedo (Strawberry Tree)	15 2 6
E.S.G.	ARDISIA crenulata	4 1 6
E.S.G.	" crispa	3 1 6
E.S.	" lutea	3 1 6
E.	ARDUINA bispinosa	10 1 6
E.	" grandiflora	10 1 6
E.	ASTER argophyllus (Musk Aster)	40 2 6
E.	AUCUBA Japonica	4 1 6
E.S.	BALOGHIA lucida	40 1 6
E.	BAMBUSA arundinacea	50 2 6
E.	" humilis	6 1 6
E.	" nigra (Black Bamboo)	20 1 6
E.	" pubescens	20 1 6

Bamboos, or Tree Grasses, thrive well here, and are quite indispensable in first-class improved grounds, as they add a distinct and picturesque feature to ordinary plantations. They will grow anywhere; in swamps, or the dry flats and high lands.

TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

		Ht. in ft.	s. d.
E.	BARKLEYA syringafolia ..	10	2 6
E.F.	BAUHINIA Hookeri ..	6	3 6
E.F.	" purpurea ..	25	1 6
E.F.	" scandens (climber) ..	20	3 6
E.	BENTHAMIA fragifera ..	10	2 6
E.F.H.	BERBERIS Bealii ..	6	2 6
R.F.H.	" Darwini ..	4	2 6
E.F.H.	" Fortunei ..	4	1 6
E.F.H.	" Leschenaulti ..	8	1 6
D.H.	" vulgaris (Common Barberry) ..	8	1 0

Vulgaris is the well-known English fruit, Barberry.

It is a dense-growing and prickly bush. The evergreen species are useful under shrubs, as they thrive under tree-shade. They also are ornamental as flowering shrubs, either planted separately in clumps or in hedges.

E.	BORONIA ledifolia ..	3	2 0
E.	" megastigma ..	3	1 6
E.	" pinnata ..	3	2 0
E.	" serrulata (Native Rose) ..	2	2 6
E.	BOTRYODENDRON latifolium ..	10	2 6
E.	" reticulatum ..	10	1 6
E.	BREXIA Madagascariensis ..	10	3 6
E.F.	BOUVARDIA Bridal Wreath ..	4	3 6
E.E.	" brilliant ..	4	1 6
E.F.	" candidissima ..	4	2 6
E.F.	" Davisonii ..	4	1 6
E.F.	" Humboldtii corymbiflora ..	4	1 6
E.F.	" Jacquinii ..	4	1 6
E.F.	" Jasmminiflora ..	4	1 6
E.F.	" Maiden's Blush ..	4	3 6
E.F.	" Oriana ..	4	1 6
E.F.	" triphylla ..	4	1 6
E.F.	" Van Houtte ..	4	1 6
E.F.	" Vreelandii ..	4	1 6

Very beautiful dwarf flowering shrubs, brilliant coloured flowers, and much sought for by florists for bouquet arrangement. They are pleasantly perfumed, are very hardy, and nearly always in bloom.

E.	BRACHYCHITON acerifolia (Fire-Tree) ..	80	1 6
E.	BRASSAIA actinophylla ..	15	2 6
E.S.	BROWALLIA Jamiesonii ..	8	1 0
E.S.G.F.	BRUGMANSIA Knightii ..	10	1 0
E.S.G.F.	" sanguinea ..	5	2 6
E.S.F.	" suaveolens ..	10	1 0
E.F.	BRUNSFELSIA Americana ..	6	2 6
E.F.	" calycina ..	3	5 0
E.F.	" confertiflora ..	3	3 6
E.F.	" eximea ..	4	5 0
E.F.*	" Lindeni ..	4	5 0
E.F.	" latifolia ..	3	1 6
E.F.	" uniflora ..	3	2 6
E.F.	BUDDLEA globosa ..	8	1 6
E.F.	" Lindleyana ..	8	1 0
E.F.	" paniculata ..	20	1 0
E.F.	" salicifolia ..	10	1 0
E.H.	BURCHELLIA Capensis ..	10	2 6
E.H.	BUXUS arborea (Tree Box) ..	20	1 0
E.H.	" latifolius ..	8	1 0
E.H.	" longifolius ..	8	1 0
E.H.	" sempervirens ..	8	1 0
E.H.	" sempervirens variegata ..	4	1 0
E.	CÆSALPINEA Tara ..	15	2 6
E.	" alternifolia ..	15	2 6
E.	CALIANTRA Portoniensis ..	10	2 6
E.	CALODENDRON Capensis ..	15	2 6
E.H.	CALLICOMA serratifolia (Black-wattle) ..	30	1 6
E.	CAMPHORA officinalis (Camphor Tree) ..	50	1 6

		Ht. in ft.	s. d.
E.F.	CANTUA boxifolia ..	6	1 6
E.F.	" pyrifolia ..	6	1 6
E.	CAPPARIS Mitchellii ..	10	2 6
E.	" spinosa (Caper bush) ..	6	2 6
D.H.	CARRYA alba (Hickory) ..	90	1 6
D.H.	" microcarpa ..	80	1 6
D.H.	" oliviformis ..	70	1 6
D.H.	" sulcata ..	80	1 6
D.H.	" tomentosa ..	90	1 6

The Carrayas are North American timber and nut-bearing trees, of great value. The trees are also ornamental. They require good soil, and will withstand the climate of our coldest districts.

E.	CASSIA corymbiflora ..	15	1 6
E.F.	CASTANOSPERMUM Australe ..	70	1 6
E.	CASUARINA quadrivalvis (She Oak) ..	70	1 6
D.H.	CATALPA syringafolia ..	20	1 6
E.	CERASUS illicifolia ..	12	2 6
E.	" Lauro-cerasus (English Laurel or Bay) ..	20	1 6
E.H.	" Lusitanica (Portugal Laurel) ..	20	1 6

The Laurels are old English favourites. They thrive well here if planted in good strong soil.

E.F.	CERATOPETALUM gunniferum (The Christmas Bush) ..	40	2 0
E.F.	" laurifolium (White-wood) ..	100	2 0

The Christmas Bush is a gem in the ornamental department. The flowers first appear about October, and are white and pretty; they soon after change to pink, and as the petals decay gradually, the colour assumes a deep crimson, and so remains until the seed ripens about February. No garden should be without this exquisite shrub.

D.	CERCIS siliquastrum ..	1	6
E.H.	CERATONIA siliqua (Carob Tree) ..	20	1 6

The Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, or Locust Tree.

E.S.G.F.	CESTRUM Aurantiacum ..	8	1 6
E.S.G.F.	" diurnum ..	4	1 6
E.S.G.F.	" nocturnum ..	6	1 6
E.F.	CHENESTES jesneroides ..	10	1 6
E.	CHILIANTHUS disophyllus ..	6	1 6
D.F.	CHIMONANTHES fragrans (Allspice) ..	10	1 6
E.F.G.	CHOROZEMA cordata ..	2	2 6
E.F.	CHRYSIA grandiflora ..	3	2 6
E.F.	CISTUS formosus ..	3	1 6
E.F.	" Lusitanicus ..	3	2 0
E.F.	" Monspelienis ..	3	1 6
E.	CITRARXLYM quadrangulare ..	20	1 6
E.F.	CLERODENDRUM fragrans ..	4	1 6
E.	CLIANTHUS Dampieri (seed) (Desert Pea) ..	1	1 0
E.F.G.	" puniceus (Parrot's Beak) ..	6	2 6
E.S.G.*	COFFEA Arabica (Coffee) ..	4	2 6
E.G.F.	CORONILLA glauca ..	4	1 6
E.G.F.	" velutina ..	3	1 0

E.	CORYNOCARPUS lævigatus (Karaka Tree) ..	15	1 6
E.	COTONEASTER microphylla ..	6	1 6
D.H.	CRATEGUS coccinea (Scarlet Hawthorn) ..	20	3 6
D.H.F.	" macrantha ..	20	1 6
D.H.F.	" Nepalensis ..	12	1 6
D.H.F.	" oxycantha ..	15	0 6
E.	CUPANIA Australis (Australian Tamarind) ..	50	2 6

Cupania, or Australian Tamarind, is a tree of considerable size and magnificent and remarkable foliage,

		Ht. in ft. s. d.
E.G.F.	CUPHEA Gallatiana ..	2 1 6
E.G.F.	" Jarulensis ..	4 1 0
E.G.F.	" platycentra ..	1 1 0
D.H.	CYDONIA Japonica ..	4 1 0
D.H.	" Japonica alba ..	4 1 0
E.F.	CYTHISSUS laburnum ..	8 1 6
D.H.G.F.	DAPHNE Fortunii ..	4 1 6
E.G.F.	" odora ..	4 2 6
E.G.F.	" odora variegata ..	3 2 6
E.	" odora rubra ..	4 2 6

Daphnes cannot well be left out of a flower garden. They are pretty, very highly perfumed, free bloomers, very suitable in cut flower bouquets, and universal favourites.

D.H.F.	DEUTZIA crenata flora pleno ..	3 1 0
D.H.F.	" crenata variegata ..	3 1 6
D.H.F.	" gracilis ..	1 1 0
D.G.F.	" Mexicana ..	4 1 0
D.H.F.	" scabra ..	6 1 0
D.G.F.H.	DIERVILLEA amabilis ..	6 1 0
D.G.F.H.	" variegata ..	3 1 6
D.G.F.H.	" rosea ..	3 1 0
D.G.F.H.	" splendens ..	3 1 6
E.G.F.H.	" hortensis nivea ..	2 0

Diervillens are desirable plants in garden or greenhouse. They are profuse bloomers, and require little attention.

E.G.F.	DIOSMA ericoides ..	3 1 6
E.G.F.	DIPLOCLADUS puniceus ..	3 1 0
E.G.F.	" splendens hybrida ..	3 1 0
E.G.F.	DIPLOCLADUS fruticosus ..	1 1 6
E.G.F.	DIPTERACANTHUS Herbsteri ..	2 1 0
E.F.	DOMBYA Mastersi ..	8 1 6
E.F.	DORYPHORA sassafras ..	50 2 6
E.F.	DORYANTHES excelsa (Gigantic Lily) ..	12 1 6
E.F.	DURANTA Plumieri ..	15 1 0
E.F.	" alba ..	6 1 0
E.F.	" Ellisii ..	6 1 0
E.F.	EDWARDSIA microphylla ..	6 2 6
E.	ELAEAGNUS variegatus ..	10 2 0
E.F.	ELAEODENDRUM cyaneus ..	20 1 0
E.F.	" persicifolia ..	20 2 6
E.G.F.	EPACRIS grandiflora ..	4 1 6
E.G.F.	" paludosa ..	4 1 6
E.G.F.	ERICA Baccans ..	6 2 6
E.G.F.	" Bowiana ..	4 2 6
E.G.F.	" Heynialis ..	5 3 6
E.G.F.	" Wilmorea ..	5 3 6

Ericas, or Heaths, are gems either in the garden or the greenhouse. They are far from being as extensively patronised as they deserve to be; perhaps because they are difficult to establish.

E.F.	ERIOSTEMON nerifolius ..	10 2 0
D.F.	ERYTHRINA arborea ..	20 1 0
D.G.F.	" Bidwillii ..	15 1 6
D.G.F.	" cristagali ..	20 1 6
D.F.	" Cunninghamii ..	40 1 6
D.G.F.	" Madame Belanger ..	6 3 6
D.F.	" secundiflora ..	15 1 6

Erythras, or Coral trees, are splendid objects in large or small pleasure grounds. They will thrive in the poorest soil or even barren sand, and are handsome even when out of flower.

E.F.	ESCALONIA macrantha ..	5 1 6
E.F.	" Montavidiensis ..	12 1 6
E.F.	" organensis ..	5 1 0
E.F.	" rubra ..	3 1 0
E.F.	EUCALYPTUS citriodora ..	75 1 6
E.	" globulus (Blue Gum, Tasmania) ..	200 1 6

		Ht. in ft. s. d.
E.	EUCALYPTUS marginata (Jarrah) ..	150 2 6
E.F.	EUGENIA Australis ..	40 1 6
E.F.	" Jambosa ..	20 1 6
E.F.	" myrtifolia ..	16 1 6
E.F.	" ugni ..	3 1 6
E.	" uniflora ..	20 1 6
E.H.	EUONYMUS Japonicus ..	12 1 6
E.H.	" Japonicus variegatus ..	12 1 6
E.H.	" latifolius ..	12 1 6
E.H.	" radicans ..	4 1 6
E.S.G.F.	EUPHORBIA fulgens ..	6 2 6
E.S.G.F.	" splendens ..	4 1 6
E.S.G.F.	" Butcherii ..	4 1 6
E.F.	EUPOMATIA laurina ..	12 2 6
E.	FABIANA imbricata ..	4 2 6
E.	FAGUS Cunninghamii ..	80 2 6
D.H.	" sylvatica (Beech) ..	60 1 6
E.	FICUS Australis ..	60 1 6
E.H.	" Benjaminia ..	20 2 6
E.S.	" elastica (Indiarubber) ..	30 1 6
E.	" lucida ..	60 1 0
E.	" macrophylla (Morton Bay Fig) ..	100 1 6
E.	" obtusata ..	60 1 6
E.S.	" sanguinervis ..	15 3 6

This genus is remarkable for its brilliant foliage, and far surpasses all others as shade trees. They form enormous trees, and seem to thrive anywhere. For moderate-sized grounds one or two specimens are sufficient, as they are great exhausters of the soil.

E.	FLACOURTIA cataphracta ..	19 3 6
D.	FRAXINUS excelsior (Ash) ..	50 1 6
E.	FORSYTHIA viridissima ..	5 1 6
E.	" suspensa ..	3 1 6
D.F.	FUCHSIA. (See list.) ..	
E.	GARDENIA citriodora (Citron-scented) ..	3 3 6
E.G.F.	" florida flore pleno ..	6 1 6
E.G.F.	" florida variegata ..	3 7 6
E.G.F.	" Fortunei ..	4 1 6
E.G.F.	" globosa ..	6 2 6
E.G.F.	" magnifica ..	4 1 6
E.G.F.	" radicans ..	1 1 0
E.G.F.	" radicans variegata ..	1 3 6
E.G.F.	" Shepherdii ..	4 1 0
E.G.F.	" Thunbergiana ..	6 2 6
E.	GARRYA elliptica ..	15 2 6
E.F.	GOLDFUSSIA anisophylla ..	3 1 0
E.	GREWIA occidentalis ..	10 2 0
E.F.	GREVILLEA Fosterii ..	4 2 6
E.F.	" Hillii ..	20 2 0
E.F.	" juniparina ..	5 1 6
E.F.	" longifolia ..	6 1 6
E.F.	" robusta ..	80 1 6

Grevillea robusta, or silky oak, is a favourite tree for pleasure grounds of some extent. It grows remarkably quick, and is very handsome and fragrant when in blossom, and thrives best sheltered among other trees.

E.F.	HABROTHAMNUS elegans ..	6 1 0
E.F.	" fascicularis ..	4 1 0
E.	HAKA suaveolens ..	10 2 6
D.F.	HAMELIA patens ..	10 1 6
E.F.	HASTINGIA coccinea ..	10 2 6
E.S.	HEBECLINUM lanthimum ..	2 2 6
E.S.F.	HELIOTROPION aureum ..	2 1 0
E.S.F.	" la petite negre ..	3 1 0
E.F.	" Peruvianum ..	2 1 0
E.F.	" triomphe de Leigh ..	4 1 0
E.F.	" Voltairianum ..	2 1 0
E.	HIBISCUS Cocksi ..	10 3 6
E.G.F.	" Cooperii ..	4 2 6
E.	" grandiflora flore pleno ..	6 2 6

TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

		Ht. in ft.	s. d.
E.	HIBISCUS liliflorus	10	1 6
D.F.	" mutabilis	15	1 0
E.F.	" mutabilis flore pleno ..	10	1 6
E.G.F.	" rosa splendens	10	1 6
E.G.F.	" rosa flore pleno	3	2 6
E.G.F.	" rosa luteo	3	2 6
D.H.F.	" Syriacus alba marginatus ..	5	1 0
D.H.F.	" Syriacus, in variety ..	1	0

Seem absolutely indispensable to the flower garden or shrubbery, requiring little attention, in any soil, with or without shelter. All the species are worth places.

D.	HYDRANGEA umbriata	4	1 6
D.G.F.	" Hortensis	4	1 0
D.G.F.	" Hortensis variegata ..	3	2 6
D.G.F.	" Japonica	4	1 0
D.	" Japonica rosea	4	1 6
D.	" otaxa	4	1 6

This favourite class is quite indispensable to any flower garden, and will grow well in most situations. Shaded, the large corymbs of flowers of Hortensis will be blue; exposed and in dry places, they are generally pink. A south wall and in good soil is its favourite place.

E.S.	HYMENOSPERMUM pittosporoides ..	15	1 6
D.F.	HYPERICUM floribunda	3	1 6
D.F.	" monogynum	4	1 6
E.H.	ILEX Altaclarensis	12	3 6
E.H.	" acquifolium	20	2 0
E.H.	" acquifolium alba marginata ..	10	3 6
E.H.	" acquifolium aurea	10	3 6
E.H.	" cornuta	8	1 6
E.	" opaca	25	2 6
E.	" Paraguayensis	12	1 6
E.	ILICUM anisatum	6	2 6
E.G.F.	INDIGOFERA Australis	5	2 0
E.G.F.	" decora	2	1 6
E.F.	INGA hæmatoxylo	10	1 6
E.F.	" pulcherrima	15	2 6
E.F.	JASMINUM fruticosum (Yellow Jasmine)	8	1 6

E.S.G.F.	JOCHROMA tubulosa	8	1 0
E.G.F.	JUSTICIA carnea	2 1/2	1 6
E.F.	" cydonifolia	4	1 0
E.G.F.	" flavescens	3	1 6
E.G.F.	" flavicomia	3	1 6
E.F.G.	" splendens	3	1 6
E.G.F.	KALOSANTHES coccinea (Crassula) ..	1 1/2	1 6
D.H.F.	KERRIA Japonica	3	1 0
D.H.F.	" flore pleno	3	1 6
D.H.F.	LAGERSTRÆMIA Regiæ	20	1 6
D.H.F.	" Regiæ alba	12	1 6
E.F.	LAGUNARIA Patersoni	40	1 6

This is one of the most suitable trees for shelter from sea breezes known in the colony. It seems to court the sea breeze, for it will lean more towards it than away from it, like most other trees.

E.	LAURUS Australis	10	1 0
E.	" Ceylonica	15	2 6
E.H.	" nobilis (Sweet Bay)	30	2 6
E.	LIGUSTRUM Japonicum	12	1 6
E.	" Japonicum variegatum ..	8	1 6
E.	" lucidum	20	1 6
D.H.	" vulgare (Privet)	6	0 6
E.	" undulatum	6	1 6

Ligustrums or privets are useful in shrubberies; they are frequently used for ornamental hedges, either to conceal fences or to form break-winds for flower-beds, &c. They stand exposure well, and will grow in most soils. Vulgare is extensively used for these purposes in England and elsewhere.

D.H.	LIRIODENDRON tulipiferum (Tulip Tree)	60	3 6
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		Ht. in ft.	s. d.
E.F.	LYCIUM rigidum	4	1 6
E.F.	MAGNOLIA ananæfolia	8	1 6
D.H.F.	" bicolor	4	1 6
D.H.F.	" conspicua	20	1 6
D.H.F.	" grandiflora	25	2 6

All the species of Magnolia deserve a place in every garden. Grandiflora is a very popular flowering tree, and grows well everywhere. Its foliage is large and showy, and its large white powerfully fragrant flowers are much admired. The deciduous species are very striking objects when in flower. Ananæfolia is a pretty shining-leaved shrub, having curious chocolate-coloured flowers, whose odour is powerful, and has a singular resemblance to fine old port wine.

E.G.S.F.	MELASTOMA heteromala	4	1 6
E.G.S.F.	" Malabathrica	4	1 6
E.F.	METROSIDEROS tomentosus	25	2 0
E.S.G.F.	MEYENIA erecta	3	2 6
E.S.G.F.	" erecta alba	2	2 6
E.G.F.	MURRAYA exotica	8	2 6
E.G.F.	MURALIA Heisteria	4	1 6
E.	MYROXYLON pereira (Balsam of Peru) ..	15	3 6
E.G.	MYRTUS communis	6	1 6
E.G.	" Romanus	4	2 0
E.	NANDINA domestica	5	1 6
E.F.	NERIUM album	12	1 6
E.F.	" alpa pleno	10	1 6
E.	" splendens	20	1 6
E.	OLEA Americana	20	1 6
E.	" acuminata	25	1 6
E.	" fragrans	3	8 6
E.	" sativa (varieties)	25	1 6
E.	OMALANTHUS populifolia	8	1 0
E.	OSMANTHUS ilicifolius	6	1 6
E.	" ilicifolius variegatus ..	6	2 6
D.H.G.F.	PÆONIA Moutan	3	3 6
E.	PANAX elegans	20	2 6
E.	" Murrayi	25	2 6
D.H.F.	PAULOWNIA imperialis	15	1 6
E.G.F.	PAVONIA coccinea	3	1 0
E.H.F.	PHILADELPHUS coronarius	4	1 6
E.H.F.	" grandiflorus	4	1 6
E.G.	PHORMIUM Colensoi	3	1 6
E.	" tenax	5	1 0
E.	" tenax variegata	7	2 6
E.H.	PHOTINIA glabra	10	2 6
E.H.	" serrulata	10	1 6
E.	PISONIA grandis	5	2 6
E.	PITHECOLBIUM umbrosum	20	1 6
E.H.	PITTOSPORIUM eugenoides	15	1 6
E.H.	" lucidum	12	1 6
E.H.F.	" Tobira	10	1 6
E.H.	" Tobira variegata	6	2 6
E.F.	" undulatum	25	1 6

All the Pittosporums are highly ornamental, and are suitable for single specimens in the shrubbery or for ornamental evergreen hedges.

D.H.	PLATANUS Orientalis (Plane Tree) ..	50	1 6
E.G.F.	PLUMBAGO Capensis	5	1 0
E.G.F.	" Larpentæ	1	1 0
E.S.G.F.	" rosea	3	2 6
E.F.	" Zeylanica	8	1 0
D.S.G.F.	POINSETTIA pulcherrima	12	1 6
E.G.F.	POLYGALA cordifolia	4	2 6
E.G.F.	" grandiflora	6	1 6
E.G.F.	" grandis	5	2 6
E.F.	" myrtifolia	6	1 0
E.F.	" speciosa	8	1 6

Polygalas suit our climate well. They are pretty flowering shrubs, and will grow in any soil, wet or dry.

TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

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		Ht. in ft.	s. d.
D.H.	POPULUS argentia (Poplar) ..	40	1 0
D.H.	" dilitata ..	70	1 0
D.H.	" tremula ..	50	1 0
D.	PUNICA granatum (Pomegranate) ..	10	1 6
D.F.	" granatum flore pleno ..	10	1 6
D.F.	" granatum alba ..	10	1 6
D.H.F.	PYRUS aucuparia (Mountain Ash) ..	30	1 6
D.H.F.	" Japonica ..	8	1 6
D.H.	QUERCUS Castanea ..	60	1 6
D.H.	" Cerris ..	50	1 6
E.H.	" Leucombiana ..	30	1 6
D.H.	" pedunculata (English Oak) ..	60	1 6
E.H.	" Suber (Cork Oak) ..	35	2 6
D.H.	" tinctoria ..	70	2 6
E.H.	" virens ..	40	2 6
E.G.F.	RAPHIOLEPIS Indica ..	4	1 6
E.F.	RHODODENDRON arbore ..	8	3 6
E.F.	" ponticum ..	8	1 6
E.F.	" ponticum roseum ..	8	2 6
E.	RIVINIA levis ..	12	1 6
D.	RHUS rhodanthema ..	15	2 6
D.	" succedanea ..	10	1 6
D.H.F.	ROBINIA bispida ..	3	1 6
E.S.G.F.	RONDELETIA anomala ..	1 1/2	1 6
E.S.G.F.	" speciosa ..	3	3 6
E.S.G.F.	" versicolor ..	4	2 6
E.	ROYENA lucida ..	6	1 6
E.G.F.	RUSSELLIA juncea ..	6	1 6
E.G.F.	" multiflora ..	6	1 6
E.	RUBUS Eglanteria ..	10	1 0
E.	RUSCUS latifolius ..	1 1/2	1 6
D.H.	SALIX Aurea ..	40	1 0
D.H.	" Babylonica ..	60	1 0
D.H.	" Helix ..	10	1 0
D.H.	" laurina ..	8	1 0
D.H.	" Russelliana ..	40	1 0

Salix Babylonica, the well-known Weeping Willow, thrives best in light, moist soils. It will grow best near ponds or water-courses, and even in the water, if not too deep. All the species are worth a place, where the situation is sufficiently moist, Osiers for the basket-maker ought to be a profitable crop on swampy land.

E.	SALVIA aurea ..	5	1 0
D.H.	SAMBUCUS racemosus ..	12	1 6
E.	SANCHZIA nobilis variegata ..	3	2 6
E.	SCHINUS molle ..	15	1 6

The Californian Pepper Tree, a beautiful tree, of graceful habit, thrives well in the colony. It has light green foliage and bright scarlet berries.

E.S.F.	SOLANDRA grandiflora ..	15	2 6
E.S.F.	" lavis ..	4	2 6
D.H.F.	SPIRÆA corymbosa ..	5	1 0
D.F.	" Douglassii ..	3	1 0
D.F.	" grandiflora ..	4	2 6

		Ht. in ft.	s. d.
D.H.F.	SPIRÆA prunifolia ..	4	1 6
D.H.F.	" " flore pleno ..	4	1 6

Free flowering and useful in ornamental grounds.

E.F.	STENOCARPUS Cunninghamii ..	25	2 6
E.F.	" salignus ..	8	2 6
E.	STERCULEA heterophylla ..	30	1 6
E.G.F.	SWAINSONIA Greyana ..	4	1 6
E.G.F.	" Osbornii ..	2	1 6
E.G.F.	" pulchella ..	3	1 6
E.	SYNCARPIA laurifolia ..	15	1 6

Syncarpia laurifolia, or Turpentine, is one of our native trees; now thought much of as a shelter tree, particularly where heavy shelter is required. It has a fine dark green foliage, and forms a handsome tree as single specimens in a park.

D.H.F.	SYRINGA vulgaris (Lilac) ..	12	1 6
D.F.	TECOMA Capensis ..	12	1 6
E.F.	" fulva ..	3	1 6
E.F.	" stans ..	12	1 6
E.F.	" pulchra ..	8	1 6
E.F.	" velutina ..	15	1 6

All the Tecomas are showy, free-flowering shrubs. Capensis may also be used as a climber; it blossoms the year round, is very easily cultivated, and no plant can surpass it for covering unsightly fences or such like objects.

E.F.	TELOPEA speciosissima ..	10	1 6
E.	THEA Bohea ..	8	2 6
D.H.	TILIA Europea (Linden) ..	50	1 6
E.	TRISTANIA nerifolia ..	25	2 6
D.H.	ULMUS campestris (English Elm) ..	30	1 6
E.	" Chinensis (Chinese Elm) ..	30	1 6
E.H.	" montana (Wych Elm) ..	40	1 0
E.F.	VERONICA gracilis ..	5	1 0
E.G.F.	" Hendersonii ..	4	1 0
E.G.F.	" " variegata ..	3	1 6
E.G.F.	VERTICORDIA Brownii ..	2	2 6

This pretty little plant suits either garden or pot culture; it is a perpetual bloomer, and easily cultivated.

E.F.	VIBURNUM Chinensis ..	8	1 6
E.F.	" macrocephalum ..	6	2 6
E.F.	" odoratissimum ..	8	1 6
E.F.	" punctatum ..	6	1 6
D.H.F.	" opulus ..	10	1 6
E.H.F.	" tinus ..	10	1 6
E.H.F.	" " lucidum ..	10	1 6
E.H.F.	" suspensum ..	15	1 6
D.H.	VITEX agnus castus ..	6	1 0
E.F.	XANTHORRHEA, sorts from ..	1 to 15	2 6
E.F.	YUCCA filamentosa ..	4	2 0
E.F.	" aloefolia ..	2	2 6
E.F.	" " variegata ..	3	3 6
E.F.	" gloriosa ..	12	1 6



SHELTER TREES.

SHELTER is a desideratum both in regard to fruit culture and to pleasure grounds. Flower gardens especially need it; and where natural shelter is wanting artificial must be provided before there can be satisfactory results. Some kind of shelter may be obtained by walls and buildings for small gardens; but even for these such shelter is but a poor substitute for that of tree foliage.

In selecting from this list it will be necessary to take into consideration the nature of the ground to be planted. It may frequently happen that a wet or swampy place has to be planted to break the wind which passes over a flat surface; to plant such, the choice of trees that will thrive in such a position will be requisite. On the other hand, where the situation is of a dry nature, it would be useless to plant trees that would only thrive in moist positions.

PINE TRIBE.

ARUCARIA excelsa (suitable for dry or wet situations ; first-class for sea winds)	PINUS halepensis (dry or wet situations)
" Cunninghami " " "	" maritima " " "
" Cookii " " "	" pinaster " " "
FRENELA cupressiformis dry "	" pinea dry "
" pyramidalis " "	" strobis " "
" verrucosa " "	PODOCARPUS totara, dry or wet "
JUNIPERUS Bermudiana " "	SEQUOIA sempervirens " "
" Virginiana " "	TAXODIUM distichum, dry situations
OCTOCLINUS Macleyana " "	THUJA gigantea " "
	" Orientalis " "

VARIOUS TRIBES.

BAMBUSA arundinacæ (dry or wet)	DURANTA Plumeri (dry or wet, low shelter)
BUDDLEA paniculata (dry or wet, low shelter)	ERYTHRINA Cunninghami (dry)
CALLICOMA serratifolia (wet, low shelter)	ESCALLONIA Montavidiensis (dry or wet, low shelter)
CASUARINA quadrivalvis (wet)	JASMINUM fruticans (dry or wet, low shelter)
CERATONIA siliqua (dry)	LAGUNARIA Patersoni (dry, the best shelter from sea winds)
CORYNOCARPUS lævigatus (wet)	POLYGALA grandiflora (dry, low shelter)
CRATEGUS macrantha (dry, hedges)	SALIX Babylonica (wet; and also all the species of Willows cannot be too wet).
" oxycantha (dry, hedges)	

NOTE.—Low shelter means to prevent winds under tall shelter, or to shelter close at hand when there is no room for tall shelter. Reference to the principal lists will afford information as to climate for which the trees are adapted, &c.

CONIFERS AND TAXADS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

All the plants in this list not distinguished by any letter preceding the name are perfectly hardy in the vicinity of Sydney, and of course will be so in any similar climate.

H.H.—Those species which will withstand a climate somewhat colder than Sydney, but not of the coldest districts, will have H.H. before the name.

H.—Those which grow in the coldest parts of Australia will be marked H.

When S. is attached to a name it will denote the quality suitable for shelter or exposure to strong or blighting winds.

S.S. denotes the same quality superlatively.

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.	s.	d.
H.	ABIES Alba ..	40 to 50	1	6 to 2	6	
H.	" Cephalonica ..	60 "	80	2	6 "	3
H.	" cœrulea ..	20 "	30	1	6 "	2
H.	" communis ..	40 "	10	1	6 "	2
H.	" excelsa ..	70 "	100	1	6 "	2
H.H.	" Orientalis ..	40 "	70	1	6 "	2
H.H.	" Smithiana ..	80 "	100	2	6 "	3
H.H.	ARAUACARIA Bidwillii ..	100 "	150	1	6 "	2
H.H.	" Brasiliana ..	80 "	100	7	6 "	10
H.H.	" Cookii ..	80 "	100	2	6 "	3
H.H.	" Cunninghami ..	80 "	100	1	6 "	2
H.H.	" excelsa ..	100 "	150	1	6 "	2
H.	" imbricata ..	100 "	150	3	6 "	5
H.	" Ruleii ..	30 "	40	3	6 "	5

Excelsa is the well-known Norfolk Island Pine, so much admired as an ornamental tree, and sought after in all parts of the world where the climate permits it to grow. Although it will not grow in the colder districts, it is one of the best for shelter from strong sea breezes.

H.	BIOTA Meldensis ..	15 to 20	1	6 to 2	6	
H.	CEDRUS Atlantica ..	80 "	100	3	6 "	5
H.	" Deodara ..	100 "	150	1	6 "	2
H.H.	CEPHALOTAXUS Fortunei ..	20 to 30			3	6
H.H.	CRYPTOMERIA araucarioides ..	50 "	60	1	6 "	2
H.H.	CRYPTOMERIA elegans ..	50 "	60	1	6 "	2
H.H.	" Lobii ..	60 "	100	1	0 "	2
H.H.	CUNNINGHAMIA lanceolata ..	30 "	40	1	6 "	2
H.H.	CUPRESSUS Benthamiana ..	60 "	70	2	6 "	3
H.H.	" Cashmeriana ..	70 "	90	2	6 "	3
H.H.	" Corneyana ..	30 "	40	1	6 "	2
H.H.	" excelsior ..	80 "	40	2	6 "	3
H.H.	" funebris ..	40 "	60	1	6 "	2
H.H.	" Goveniana ..	20 "	25	1	6 "	2
H.H.	" Lambertiana ..	50 "	100	2	6 "	3
H.H.	" Lawsoniana ..	50 "	100	2	6 "	3

This is one of the very best of the Cupresses for ornamental purposes, stands exposure well, and is of rapid growth. A grand single specimen tree. It is indigenous to California.

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.	s.	d.
H.H.	CUPRESSUS macrocarpa ..	50 to 100	1	6 to 2	6	
H.H.	" majestica ..	40 "	50	1	6 "	2
H.H.	" pendula ..	40 "	60	1	6 "	2
H.H.	" sempervirens ..	30 "	50	1	6 "	2
H.H.	" torulosus ..	60 "	100	1	6 "	2
H.H.	" Udeana ..	40 "	50	2	6 "	3
H.	DACRYDIUM elatum ..	50 "	60		10	6
H.	DAMMARA Australis ..	150 "	200		5	6
H.	" ovata ..	60 "	80		10	6
H.	" robusta ..	100 "	150	2	6 "	3
H.H.	FRENELA cupressiformis ..	30 "	40	1	6 "	2
H.	" pyramidalis ..	60 "	80	1	6 "	2
H.	JUNIPERUS Attica ..	20 "	30	1	6 "	2
H.	" Bermudiana ..	20 "	30	2	6 "	3
H.	" Chinensis ..	40 "	50	1	6 "	2
H.	" Cracovia ..	10 "	15	1	6 "	2
H.H.	" macrocarpa ..	60 "	70	1		2
H.	" oxycedrus ..	10 "	15	1	6 "	2
H.	" prostrata ..		3	1	6 "	2
H.	" rufescens ..	8 "	10	1	6 "	2
H.	" spherica ..	30 "	40	1	6 "	2
H.H.	" Virginiana ..	40 "	50	1	6 "	2

The Juniper tribe is a very useful one for ornamental planting. They are of compact habit, will look well as single specimens or in clumps on lawns or elsewhere.

H.H.	OCTOCLINUS Macleayna (Leichhardtia) ..	50 to 60	2	6 to 3	6	
H.H.	LIBOCEDRUS Chilianensis ..	50 "	60	2	6 "	3
H.	PHYLLOCLADUS alpinus ..	40 "	50	2	6 "	3
H.	" trichomanoides ..	40 "	60	2	6 "	3
H.	PICEA amabilis ..	150 "	200	3	6 "	5
H.	" Pindrow ..	60 "	80	3	6 "	5
H.	" Webbiana ..	80 "	100	3	6 "	5
H.	PINUS Benthamiana (ponderosa) ..	150 "	200	1	6 "	2
H.H.	" Canariensis ..	40 "	50	1	6 "	2
H.	" excelsa ..	60 "	70	1	6 "	2
S.S.H.	" halepensis ..	100 "	150	1	0 "	1
H.H.	" insignis ..	80 "	100	1	6 "	2

TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

			<i>Ht. in ft.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
H.	PINUS Laveana ..	30	40	1 6	2 6
H.H.	„ longifolia ..	80	100	1 6	2 6
H.	„ moutana ..	20	30	4 6	2 6
H.	„ mugho ..	30	40	1 6	2 6
S.S.	„ Pinaster ..	50	60	1 0	1 6
S.S.	„ pinea ..	50	60	1 0	1 6
H.	„ strobus ..	50	60	2 6	3 6
H.H.	„ tenuifolia ..	80	100	2 6	3 6

Of the Pines, the most beautiful, as single specimens, are, perhaps, *Insignis*, *Longifolia*, and *Tenuifolia*; but they require shelter from cold winds, and therefore should always be planted to leeward, the harder Pines being placed to windward. *Pinaster*, *Pinea*, *Maritima*, and *Halepensis* are those best for shelter, and either of them will thrive in wet or dry soil; they do not grow fast in stiff clay, unless well prepared in the first instance by trenching, so as to give them a good start.

H.H.	PODOCARPUS cupressinus ..	50	60	1 6
H.H.	„ ferugineus ..	40	50	1 6
H.H.	„ spinulosus ..	50	80	1 6
H.	„ Totara ..	60	80	2 6
H.	RETINOSPORA ericoides ..	10	15	1 6
H.	„ obtusa ..	20	30	1 6
H.H.	„ plumosa ..	10	15	1 6
H.H.	„ squarrosa ..	15	20	1 6

		<i>Ht. in ft.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
H.H.	SEQUOIA sempervirens ..	150	200	3 6
H.	TAXODIUM distichum ..	50	100	2 6
H.	TAXUS baccata ..	15	20	1 6
H.	„ elegantissima ..	10	12	2 6
H.	„ japonica ..	10	12	1 6
H.H.	THUJA elegantissima ..	10	15	2 6
J.H.	„ flageliformis ..	15	20	1 6
H.H.	„ Knightii ..	50	60	1 6
H.H.	„ Lobbi (gigantea) ..	60	100	1 6
H.H.	„ Orientalis ..	30	40	1 0
H.H.	„ „ aurea ..	4	8	2 6
H.H.	„ Skinnerii ..	40	50	1 6

Thujas, or *Arborvitæ*, are of quick and easy growth, will grow in exposed situations, are not particular as to soil, and readily form, when planted in rows a few feet apart, the best and most easily made shelter for small gardens. The Chinese *Arborvitæ* (*Thuja Orientalis*) has been most used for this purpose, and will bear clipping, as a hedge.

H.	THUJOPSIS borealis ..	40	50	2 6
H.	„ dolabrata ..	60	80	1 6
H.	„ variegata ..	40	50	2 6
H.	TORREYA nucifera ..	10	12	2 6
H.H.	WELLINGTONIA gigantea ..	350	400	3 6
H.H.	WIDRINGTONIA cupressoides ..	6	10	2 6

CREEPERS AND CLIMBERS.

THIS list contains a selection of the choicest and most useful. Any selected from it may be looked upon as certain to be suitable to the climate or the cultivation indicated. With the exception of the *Ivys*, and one or two others, the whole comprised in the list are handsome flowering plants, and valued as such, as well as for trailing and climbing habits.

D.—Deciduous

E.—Evergreen

G.—Greenhouse

H.—Hardy

W.—Wall

		<i>Ht. in ft.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
H.D.	AMPELOPSIS hederacea ..	20	1 6
H.D.	„ tricuspidata ..	20	1 6

The Virginian Creeper, a well-known favourite, hardy, and a rapid grower. It has fine foliage, and is of easy culture.

E.	ARISTOLOCHIA gigantea ..	20	2 6
E.	BIGNONIA argyrea violacæ ..	10	2 6
H.	„ capreolata ..	15	1 6
D.	„ Chamberleana ..	40	2 6
H.H.	„ chirere ..	20	3 6
E.	„ excelsa ..	20	2 6
E.	„ Latrobi ..	20	1 6
E.	„ Lindleyana ..	15	1 6

		<i>Ht. in ft.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
E.	BIGNONIA Tweediana ..	20	1 6
E.H.	„ venusta ..	20	1 6

All the *Bignonias* are worthy of a place in the flower garden, being of easy culture, fast growers, and beautiful as well as free bloomers. *Venusta*, when grown as a large specimen on a trellis, or trained against a wall, is unsurpassed in the profusion or magnificence of its large racemes of bright orange-coloured flowers.

E.W.	BUGAINVILLEA glabra ..	16	2 6
D.W.	„ speciosa ..	25	2 6
D.W.	„ spectabilis ..	25	2 6
D.W.	„ splendens ..	20	2 0

		<i>Ht. in ft. s. d.</i>	
D.W.	BUGAINVILLEA splendens, var. ma-		
	genta	25	2 6
	Lateretia		2 6

Bugainvilleas are magnificent and showy when in flower; they continue in bloom for a long time, like good soil, may be grown as a shrub, but are best trained against a wall on a northerly aspect; when in flower, they are so brilliant that they will attract attention at a distance of a mile.

E.	CANAVALLIA Bonariensis	50	2 6
This plant has scarcely an equal in extent or quickness of growth, or beauty of foliage. Its leaves are large, and of a brilliant shining green, with bright crimson spikes of pea-like flowers.			

D.	CISSUS heterophyllus variegatus ..	3	1 0
D.G.H.	CLEMATIS Fortunei	5	3 6
D.G.	" lanuginosa	10	3 6
D.G.	" candida	10	5 0
E.H.	" microphylla	4	2 6
D.G.H.	" Sieboldii	4	3 6
E.H.	COBÆA scandens	20	1 6
E.	FICUS stipulata (Climbing Fig) ..	25	1 0
E.G.	GELSEMIUM sempervirens	4	1 6
E.	HARDENBERGIA ovata alba	4	2 6
E.	HEDERA helix (Ivy)	40	1 0
E.	" " Rægnieriana	40	1 0
E.	" " variegata	20	1 0
E.	" latifolia maculata	10	1 6
E.	" palmata	10	1 6

Ivys are so well known that they require no description here, further than to remark that no garden or grounds should be without them; they thrive well anywhere.

E.H.	IPOMÆA Laerii.	25	1 0
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These Ipomeas are perpetual flowering climbers, with very showy flowers; they are rapid growers, and soon cover a large space, and are well adapted to grow upon trellises or high fences; soil and situation not important.

E.	JASMINUM gracile	3	1 6
E.	" grandiflorum	15	1 6
E.G.W.	" Sambac	16	2 6
E.G.W.	" flore pleno	6	2 6
E.	LONICERA aurea variegata	10	1 6
E.	" flexuosa	15	1 0
E.	" Japonica	25	1 6
E.	" rubrum	10	1 6
E.	LOPHOSPERMUM grandiflorum ..	6	1 6
E.G.	MANETTIA glabra	4	1 6

Manettia is a decided gem, either in the flower border or the conservatory. It has nice foliage, slender habit and abundant fine scarlet, large, tube-like flowers.

D.	MANDEVILLEA suaveolens	25	1 6
E.	MAURANDIA alba	10	1 6

		<i>Ht. in ft. s. d.</i>	
E.	MAURANDIA Barclayana	15	1 6
E.	" semperflorens	10	1 6
E.G.	OXERA pulchella	6	2 6
E.W.	PASSIFLORA alata	20	1 6
E.W.	" Buonanapartia	20	2 6
E.W.	" Decasineana	30	2 6
E.	" edulis	30	1 6
E.W.	" racemosa	20	2 6

Passion Flowers are all fine ornamental climbers, with very handsome flowers. They require training on trellis work, and do well in most situations near Sydney. Several of the species bear fruit; edulis is a common fruit in our markets.

E.H.	PHASEOLUS caracalla	30	2 6
E.W.	PETREA volubilis	10	2 6
E.H.	QUISQUALIS glabra	20	2 6
E.H.	" Indica	20	2 6

These are very rare and interesting plants, well suited for beautifying arbors or trellis work.

E.	RHYNCHOSPERMUM jasminoides ..	6	1 6
E.	" " variegata	3	1 6
E.	SOLANUM jasminoides	25	1 6
E.	SOLLYA heterophylla	3	1 6
E.G.W.	STEPHANOTIS floribunda	20	3 6

Stephanotis is prized as a first-rate plant for exhibition; it is usually grown in the greenhouse, but will do in warm situations out of doors. The foliage is wax-like, and the flowers are pure white, and produced in abundant clusters.

E.	STIGMAPHYLLON ciliatum	20	1 6
E.	TACSONIA ignea	20	1 6
E.	" manicata	40	1 6
E.	" Morti	20	1 6
D.	TECOMA grandiflora	30	1 6
E.	" " jasminoides	20	1 6
E.G.	THUNBERGIA chrysops	4	1 6
E.H.	" coccinea	4	1 6
E.G.	" Hantagni	4	1 6
E.G.	" laurifolia	15	1 6
E.	WISTARIA Bidwilli	50	2 6
D.H.	" magnifica	50	2 6
D.H.	" megasperma	50	2 6
D.	" sinensis	20	1 6
D.	" " alba	20	1 6

Wistaria sinensis is a strong-growing deciduous climber, so handsome and strikingly unlike any other that it should never be omitted from an ornamental ground. In good deep soil it grows to an enormous size and length. The flowers are blue, and hang in bunches and spikes a foot long, and are so abundant as to completely hide the stems and branches. The time of flowering is early Spring; the plant is in full bloom before it puts forth a leaf.



Herbaceous, Succulent, and Soft-wooded Plants.

THE description of plants in the List, except those specially marked for pot culture, are a selection suitable for Flower Gardens, chosen parts of the Shrubbery, or Pleasure Ground. All of them are really desirable, particularly for small gardens, where neatness and attention are practised. In large grounds most of them are indispensable.

Like the previous Lists, this one has been prepared with much care, and everything left out that seemed not really wanted for first-class establishments as well as Cottage Gardens. We again remind our customers that we can supply any other plants that they may desire, and that are obtainable in this or the neighbouring colonies.

ABBREVIATIONS.

T., tender; P., for pot culture only. All not marked may be grown in borders, pots, or otherwise, without artificial temperature.

		s. d.
T.	ACHYRANTHES aurea reticulata	1 0
T.	" Herbstii	1 0
	AGAPANTHUS umbellatus	1 0
	" variegatus	1 6
T.P.	ALOCASIA Jenningsii	1 6
T.P.	" macrorrhiza variegata	5 0
T.P.	" metallica	3 6
	ALPINA nutans	1 0
	ALTERNANTHERA spathulata	1 0
	" versicolor	1 6
	ANDROPOGON Schoenantha (Lemon Grass) ..	1 0
	ANEMONE Japonica	1 0
	ANTHEMIS nobilis (for edgings)	0 9
T.P.	ANTHURIUM cordifolium	7 6
T.P.	" leuconeurum	7 6
T.P.	" Scherzerianum	5 0
	AQUILEGIA, fine varieties	1 0
T.P.	BEGONIA Hendersonii	1 6
T.P.	" Imperialis Samerandi	3 6
T.P.	" Ingramii	1 6
T.P.	" manicata	1 6
T.P.	" Queen Victoria	1 6
T.P.	" ricinifolia maculata	1 6
	" and several other varieties from ..	1 6
	BELLIS perennis (Daisy) varieties	0 9
T.P.	BILLEGGIA gigantea	3 6
T.P.	" grandiflora	2 6
T.P.	" viridiflora	2 6
T.P.	" zebrina nana	2 6
T.P.	CALADIUM amabile	2 6
T.P.	" argyrites	2 6

See list of Foliage Plants for many beautiful kinds of this very popular hot-house plant.

	CAMPANULA media (Canterbury Bell) ..	1 6
	" pentagonia	1 6
	CEREUS flagelliformis	1 6
	" grandiflora	1 6
	" Lowii	1 6
	" Macdonaldii	1 6
	" Mallisoni	1 6

		s. d.
	CEREUS speciosissimus	1 6
	" triangularis	1 6
These plants, generally known as "Cactus," are suited for culture either in greenhouse, window, verandah, or on rockwork. They may also be planted in the open borders where the climate is not more frosty than the county of Cumberland. The flowers are grand, both for colour and size. Grandiflora and triangularis are white, very large, and their flowers expand only during night.		
	CHEIRANTHUS Cheiri (Wallflower)	0 9
	CHELIDONIUM majus (Celandine)	1 0
	DIELYTRA spectabilis	2 6
	DIGITALIS, varieties (Foxglove)	1 0
P.	EPIPHYLLUM Bridgesii	2 6
P.	" Jenkinsoni	1 6
P.	" Russelliana	2 6
P.	" Snowi	2 6
P.	" speciosum	1 6
P.	" violaceum	2 6

Superior to the Cereus for pot culture. Many of them are truly beautiful, both in colour and form. All are singularly well suited for verandah gardens, as no amount of neglect will destroy them.

	EUPATORIUM riparium	1 0
	FARFUGIUM grande	1 6
	FUNKIA cœrulea	1 6
	" Japonica	1 6
	GAZANIA splendens	1 0
T.P.	GLOXINIA, good collection, from	1 0
	GYNERIUM argenteum (Pampas Grass) ..	1 6
	HAWORTHIA attenuata	1 6
	HEMIMERIS grandiflora	1 0
	HETROCENTRUM roseum	1 0
T.P.	IMPATIENS Hookeriana	1 0
	IRENE accuminata	1 0
	" Lindeni	1 0
	IRIS pseudo acorus	1 6
	" Susiana	3 6
	" and other species and varieties, from ..	1 0

		s.	d.
	LIBONIA floribunda	1	0
	LINUM trigynum	1	0
	LOBELIA Paxtoni	1	0
	several herbaceous varieties	1	0
	LYCHNIS Chalcedonica	1	0
T.	MARANTA Portiana	2	6
T.P.	regalis	5	0
T.P.	sanguinea	2	6
T.	zebrina	3	6
For further collection, see list of foliage plants.			
	MESEMBRYANTHEMUM album	1	0
	aureum	0	6
P.	MIMULUS moschatus (musk)	0	6
	other species from	1	0
	MYOSOTIS palustris (forget-me-not)	1	0
	Azoricus	1	0
T.P.	NEIREMBERGIA gracilis	1	0
	PEONIA officinalis, varieties	1	6
	PENTSTEMON Alphonse Karr	1	0
	rubra	1	6
	venustum	1	6
	A. St. Clair	1	6
	Leonie Kien	1	6
	Madame Le Briant	1	6
	Nisette Leroy	1	6
	PHLOX. (See separate list)		
P.	PITCARNIA pyramidalis	2	6
	PLATICODON chinensis alba	2	0
	cœrulea	2	0
P.	POLYANTHUS, varieties	1	0
P.	PRIMULA Japonica	1	6
	prænitens (Chinese Primrose)	1	6
	veris (Cowslip)	1	0
P.	verticillata sinensis	1	6
	vulgaris (Common Primrose)	1	0

		s.	d.
	PRIMULA vulgaris rubra pleno (dble. red)	1	6
	" (double lilac)	1	6
	" (double white)	1	6
	" (double yellow)	1	6
All the Primroses marked for pot culture are admirable plants for greenhouse or window-gardening. They will flower all through the winter months, and do not require artificial warmth. They can be grown in the borders, but are best under pot culture.			
	RICHARDIA Æthiopica (Ethiopian Lily)	1	0
	SALVIA barbata	1	6
	Mexicana	1	0
	patens	2	0
	splendens	1	0
	SAPONARIA officinalis	1	0
	SCUTELLARIA trianaea	1	6
	Ventenati	1	0
	SEDUM Sieboldti	1	0
	many others, from	0	6
	SIPHOCAMPYLOS coccinea	2	6
	SPIGILLIA Marilandica	2	0
	STAPELIA stellaris	1	0
	STATICE brassicifolia	2	6
	Dicksoni	2	6
	Halfordii	2	6
P.	STREPTOCARPUS biflorus	1	6
P.	TRADESCANTIA discolor	1	0
	" variegata	1	0
	TRITOMA uvaria	1	0
	TUSSELAGO Farfara	1	9
	VIOLA cœrulea (Violet)	0	6
	" flore pleno (Double Violet)	1	0
	" alba	0	6
	" Czar	0	6
	" tricolor (Pansy) in variety	1	0

FOLIAGE PLANTS.

LEAVES VARIEGATED OR COLOURED.

FINE foliage plants have become the fashion everywhere, and they certainly are very interesting and attractive, either in the drawing-room, the greenhouse, the stove, or in the open garden. The following list comprises plants of this class suitable for any of these positions.

A well-lighted room or a greenhouse display these plants to greater advantage than they can be displayed in the open air; and they have the best effect when luxuriantly grown and nicely arranged in company of their own class.

Many of these beautiful plants which are too tender for the open air can be cultivated in a small space as small specimens; a small room covered with glass, or even a large glazed frame or window would be sufficient for some of the prettiest.

ABBREVIATIONS.

G., for greenhouse culture; H., hardy, near Sydney; C., climber.

		s.	d.			s.	d.
	ABUTILON Auguste Paswald	1	6	G.H.	ALOCASIA macrorrhiza variegata	2	6
	Thomsoni	1	6	G.	" metallica	3	6
	Vaxilarium variegatum	1	6	G.	ANTHURIUM cordifolium magnificum	5	0
H.	ACAPANTHUS umbellatus variegatus	2	6	G.	" leuconeurum	7	6

TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

		s. d.
G.	ANTHURIUM regale	7 6
H.	AUCUBA Japonica	2 6
H.C.	CISSUS heterophyllus variegatus	1 6
G.	CALADIUM argyryites	2 0
G.	" metallicum	3 6
G.	" marmorata	2 6
G.	" picta	3 6
G.	" Wrightii	2 6

These magnificent plants can only be brought to perfection under glass, with the means of using artificial heat at certain stages of growth.

G.	COLEUS Duke of Edinburgh	1 0
G.	" Empress of India	1 6
G.	DIEFFENBACHIA Bauseii	5 0
G.	" Bowmanii	3 6
G.	DRACONTIUM asperum	7 6
G.	ERANTHEMUM macrophylla variegata	3 6
H.	EUONYMIUS alba variegatus	2 6
H.	" Japonicus variegatus	1 6

		s. d.
H.	FIGUS macrophylla aurea	3 6
G.	HIBISCUS Cooperii	2 6
G.	HOFFMANNIA Ghiesbreghtii	3 6
H.	HYDRANGEA Hortensis variegata	2 6
H.G.C.	HOYA marginata	2 6
E.G.W.C.	" carnea variegata	2 6
H.	ILEX aquifolium alba marginata	3 6
H.	" aurea	3 6
G.	IRESENE acuminata	1 0
G.	" Lindenii	1 0
G.	LEDENBERGIA rosea	2 0
H.	LIGUSTRUM ovatafolium variegatum	2 6
H.C.	LONICERA variegata	1 6
G.	MARANTHA Zebrina	3 6
H.	PHORMIUM tenax variegata	2 6
H.	PITTOFORUM Tobira variegata	2 6
H.	PELARGONIUMS, zoned and tricolored, in variety (see list)	1s. 6d. to 5 0
H.	YUCCA aloefolia variegata	3 6
H.	" quadricolor	10 6

AZALEAS.

AS EARLY Spring flowering evergreen shrubs this tribe has no equal for richness and pureness of colouring, or gorgeousness of display. Our climate is exactly suited to their requirements. They should be planted in masses when their finest effect is desired, care being taken to arrange the masses so that the colouring shall be harmoniously diversified. It is a common mistake of gardeners, both amateur and professional, to suppose that the Azalea will not thrive in ordinary or strong soils. On the contrary, a good strong soil is far better suited for them than light or peaty soil, though they will succeed in either. In very dry seasons Azaleas should be helped with heavy waterings about once a fortnight, until the weather changes, otherwise the blossoming in the succeeding Spring will not be so prime as it should be. This, however, is not required in ordinary seasons, nor where the soil is good and deep.

	s. d.
Alba—White, very hardy	1 6
" Magna, Large white	1 6
Amœna—Double rose, very neat	1 6
Baron de Vriere—White, striped red	2 6
Charmer—Bright amaranth, distinct	1 6
Colorans—Fine crimson	1 6
Coloris nova—crimson magenta	1 6
Concinna—Large double purple	1 6
Coronata—Fine rosy red	1 6
Dominique Vervœenne—Rose, white margin	1 6
Duchess of Nassau—Pure white double	2 6
Empress Eugene—rich pink	1 6
Etendard de Flandre—White, scarlet flake	1 6
Eugene Mazel—Large and well-formed flowers of a bright red, shaded with violet and maculated with blue; free flowerer	2 6
Eulalie van Geert—Pink, carmine spots	1 6
Exquisite—Peach, pink veined, fine	1 6
Flag of Truce—Pure white, semi-double	2 6
Grande Duchesse de Bade—Bright orange scarlet, with thick wax-like petals, inclined to double	3 6
Juliana—Orange scarlet, fine	1 6
Leopold 1st—Large semi-double, rose	1 6
Merker—Violet purple, large double	2 6
Microphylla—Small purple	1 6
Miss M'Donald—White	1 6

	s. d.
Mortii—White, shaded with cream	1 6
Monstruosa alba—A magnificent flower, of enormous size, and of the most pure snowy white	1 6
Optima—Rich crimson	1 6
Ovata—Purple crimson	1 6
President Victor Van den Hecke—White ground, with rose and crimson stripes, perfect form	2 6
Reine des Pays Bas—Rose, white, and crimson	1 6
Reine des Roses—Bright rose, fine form	1 6
Roi d'Hollande—Fine well-formed flowers of a dark red, spotted with black, remarkably attractive, and of good habit	2 6
Roi Leopold—Fine salmon spotted	1 6
Sinensis—Bright yellow (splendid bloom)	2 6
Souvenir de Prince Albert—A most beautiful and distinct double-flowering variety, of a warm blush colour, striped with peach rose, and margined with white	2 6
Splendens—Fine rosy salmon	1 6
Stella—Orange scarlet, stained violet	1 6
Striata—formosissima—White rose stripes	1 6
Viscosa—A sweet scented deciduous Azalea, producing bunches of small pure white flowers, distinct and beautiful	3 6
Vitata punctata—Violet rose, veined fine	1 6

CAMELLIAS.

WE have contented ourselves with enumerating a selection only of the varieties that can be supplied in conformity with the plan adopted in regard to other classes.

The best soil for the Camellia is a strong, deep, well drained loam, with liberal manuring, say once a year. In favourable soil the trees will grow to a height of from twelve to twenty feet, if permitted. With proper attention fine specimens can be grown in vases or ornamental tubs, so that they can be used for decorative purposes wherever required. Specimens, when in good health, will continue in bloom from May to September.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Alba pleno—Double white, fine	3	6	Incarnata alba—Soft blush	3	6
Alba Insignia—Splendid, pure white; very full ..	5	0	Innocence—Pure white, splendid	5	0
Albertus—Carmine, white stripes	2	6	Isabella—Large and handsome, white	3	6
Archduchess Augusta—Fine red, blue veins, and			Jubilee—Delicate pink, rose striped, splendid ..	2	6
white stripe at base of petal	2	6	La Graciosa—Rich rosy crimson, perfect shape ..	3	6
Atrorubens—Dark red	2	6	Lavinia Maggi—White, crimson blotches	3	6
Aspasia—White, pink spots	1	6	Leda—Delicate blush, almost white	2	6
Auguste Delfosse—Ranunculus-formed flower, of			Leviathan—Very large rosy scarlet	1	6
bright reddish orange; occasionally striped	5	6	Lowii—Crimson, white stripe	3	6
Bealii rosea—Rosy crimson	2	6	Lombarda—Very large shaded rose	1	6
Bonomiana—White stripes, splendid flower ..	3	6	Mariana Talenti—Outer petals crimson, shading		
Bella dé Firenze—Beautiful rose, veined and bordered			to salmon pink in the centre; a bold and		
with white	7	0	noble flower	2	6
Chandlerii—Carnation	2	6	Maria Theresa—Blush, crimson spots	3	6
Camilla Galli—Very large and double, imbricated,			Matteo Molfine—Pink, shaded rose, of enormous		
one-half the flower sometimes white, and			size, good shape; a grand flower	10	6
the other half red; extremely beautiful ..	3	6	Mathotiana alba—Very large, pure white; splen-		
Chandlerii elegans—Rich crimson, blotched with			didly imbricated	5	0
white; a really splendid flower	3	6	Miniata—Crimson, shaded, fine	5	0
Candidissima—White, fine	3	6	Mrs. Day—Rich rose, striped with white; perfect		
Caryophyllodes—White striped, flaked with rosy			form	3	6
carmine, perfectly imbricated	5	0	Myrtifolia—Dark rose, fine form	3	6
Catarina Longhi—Deep carmine, perfect form ..	5	0	Nitida—Fine rosy salmon	1	6
Charles Albert—Pink, with white stripes	3	6	Noli me Tangere—Dark rose, shaded with carmine	3	6
Colvilli—Flesh, carmine striped and pounced ..	2	6	Optima—Rose and crimson	2	6
Contessa Tozzoni—Pale rose, margined with white,			Pattezzi—Intensely dark rose, good shape, large,		
perfect shape; a chaste and beautiful flower	3	6	and of vigorous habit	3	6
Countess of Orkney—White, striped carmine ..	2	6	Prince Frederick William—Superb rich rose, very		
Countess of Derby—White, striped rose	2	6	large, reflexed and perfect shape; a really		
Countess Samailoff—Rose, white stripe	2	6	magnificent flower, hardy, and of vigorous		
Comtesse de Hainault—Crimson, good shape ..	3	6	habit	5	0
Countess of Buccleugh—Rosy carmine, splendidly			Queen Victoria—Deep rose, white stripe	3	6
imbricated	5	0	Roma Risorta—Soft rose, variegated and veined		
Cup of Beauty—White and rose striped, fine ..	3	6	with crimson; a superb flower	3	6
Daviesii—Crimson, large imbricated	3	6	Rafa's—Beautiful carmine red; perfect shape, very		
Dionisia Poniatowski—Pure white, fine showy			vigorous	5	0
perfect flower, very hardy, and a profuse			Roi Leopold—Rose, splashed with white; magnifi-		
bloomer	3	6	cent	5	0
Donckelerii—Scarlet, mottled with white	3	6	Rosa madiar—Rich carmine, blotched and splashed		
Duc de Bretagne—Rich, rosy carmine, perfect form			with white	3	6
Ede—Deep rose, centre petals white striped ..	5	0	Rosa spectabilis—Very handsome deep rose; per-		
Emma—Deep rose, fine form	3	6	fect	3	6
Fimbriata alba—Splendid white fringed	3	6	Rose la Reine—Beautiful soft rose, perfect shape ..	2	6
Giardine Franchetti—Pale salmon rose, striped			Sarah Frost—Bright red, splendid	5	0
carmine; perfectly imbricated	3	6	Storyi—Bright rose, mottled white	2	6
Gobunantina—Rich rose, marbled with white; fine			Traversii—Imbricated, fine rose	2	6
button hole flower	3	6	Valtervaredo—Rose, extra fine form	3	6
Harriet Beecher Sheather—Rosy salmon, perfect			Variegata—Rosy crimson and white	1	6
flower, hardy, and free bloomer	3	6	Virginia Franco—Rich rose, changing to soft pink		
Henri Favre—Salmon rose, fine shape	2	6	in the centre, with flesh margin, very large		
Imbricata—White, striped with rose	1	6	and perfect form; a truly splendid flower ..	3	6



ROSES.

From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each; 12s., 18s., and 24s. per dozen.

ROSES thrive so well here, with ordinary attention, that every Garden ought to possess a collection. In the following list will be found some of the best varieties under the various sections. For Roses the land should be well trenched, and mixed with well decayed manure, and with judicious pruning a supply of flowers may be obtained nearly all the year round.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

Abbe Giraudier—Deep rose, very large and full
 Abbe Bramereel—Reddish crimson, shaded purple, large and full
 Alpaid de Rotalier—Clear silvery pink
 Anna de Diesbach—Rosy carmine, fine
 Alfred Colomb—Bright fiery red, large and full, splendid
 Baronne Prevost—Pale rose
 Boula de Neige
 Cardinal Patrizzi—Rich deep velvety crimson, fine and full
 Caroline de Sansal—Deep blush, large and double
 Charles Lefebvre—Bright crimson, purplish centre, extra
 Colonel de Rougemont—Deep rose, very large and double
 Countess de Chabillant—Rich pink, perfect shape, fine
 Capitau Christy—Flesh, deepening to centre
 Duc d'Aumale—Purplish crimson, fine cupped
 Duchess de Medina Coeli—Deep rich red, large, full, and distinct
 Duke of Edinburgh—Rich vermillion
 Emperor de Maroc—Rich velvety crimson, fine
 Eugene Appert—Dark crimson and scarlet, fine
 Eveque de Nimes—Purplish red, large and full, extra
 Eliza Boelle—Pure white, highly perfumed, perpetual bloomer

Fisher Holmes—Reddish scarlet, shaded crimson, very brilliant
 Geant de Battailes—Rosy crimson, free bloomer
 General Castellane—Brilliant crimson, full and fine
 Gen. Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson, scarlet capped fine
 General Simpson—Bright carmine, fine late bloomer
 General Washington—Brilliant rosy crimson, fine
 Gloire de France—Beautiful deep crimson, fine habit
 Jean Gillot—Crimson and rose shaded, very full and fine
 Jean Goujon—Clear red, large and full, fine
 John Hopper—Splendid brilliant crimson, shaded
 Jules Margottin—Bright deep crimson, fine and large
 La Negress—Dark crimson
 La Reine—Bright rose, large and full, extra
 Lady Emily Peel
 Le Mont Vesuve—Dark velvety crimson
 Leon des Combats—Large double crimson, splendid
 Lord Clyde—Crimson, shaded purple
 Lord Macaulay—Flowers variable from scarlet, crimson to plum
 Lord Raglan—Crimson scarlet, large and double
 Madame Alfred Rougement—White, shaded with rose and carmine, fine

HYBRID PERPETUAL—Continued.

Madame Boll—Very brilliant bright rose, good shape
 Madame Charles Wood—Brilliant red, large, fine form
 Madame Furtado—Rosy crimson, large and double
 Madame Justour—Rich pink, full, a fine rose
 Madame Rivers—Pale flesh, nearly white, fine, extra
 Madame Schmidt—Rose, changing, fine full flower
 Madame Vidot—Superb cupped light rose, fine
 Marechal Vaillant—Purple red, large and fine
 Maurice Bernardin—Vermillion, very fine show flower
 Paul Neron—Rich rose, of monstrous size and very double
 Paul's Queen Victoria—Pale flesh, very fine
 Pierre Notting—Blackish red, violet shaded, large and full
 Prince Camille de Rohan—Nearly black, velvety crimson, splendid
 Prince Imperial—Rosy carmine, large and full

Prince Leon—Vivid crimson, double, fine flower
 Senateur Vaisse—Very bright crimson scarlet
 Souvenir de Charles Montault—Fiery crimson, large flowers, fine
 Souvenir de la Reine d'Angleterre—Large, bright rose, extra fine
 Souvenir M^{me}. Rosseau—Dark crimson, large and beautiful
 Souvenir William Wood—Black maroon, shaded scarlet, very effective
 Triomphe d'Angers—Dark velvety purple, shaded scarlet
 Victor Verdier—Deep vivid rose, large, fine
 William Jesse—Crimson shaded lilac, fine form
 William Pfitzer—Brilliant red, very beautiful

CHINA HYBRID AND TEA SCENTED.

The above is a grand class of Roses: many of them are nearly perpetual bloomers.

Adam—Rose, shaded with salmon, very fine
 Comptesse de Paris—Pale blush, large, superb
 Comptesse de Lacedepede—Clear light blush, very fine
 Cramoisse superieur—Scarlet crimson, superb
 Delice de Plantier—Salmon shaded purple
 Devoniensis—Creamy white, constant, superb scent
 „ (climbing)—Creamy white, fawn shaded, a grand rose
 Gloire de Dijon—Fawn, salmon shaded, strong grower, very hardy
 Le Pactole—Lemon, shaded with yellow in clusters, hardy
 La Teutereille—Rose and dove, shaded with slate, large and full
 Madame Plantier—Large clusters, pure white flowers

Madame Wilermoz—White, shaded with salmon, large and fine
 „ Berard—Salmon rose, very large and full
 „ Trifle—Deep salmony yellow, large and full, good climber
 Mrs. Bosanquet—Pale flesh colour, fine
 Narcisse—Pale yellow, free bloomer
 Safrano—Shaded lemon, beautiful flower
 Souvenir de 30th Mai—Very fine variety, rosy salmon, extra
 „ d'un Ami—soft pink, a splendid rose
 Thea—Pure white, continuous bloomer
 Vicomtesse de Cazes—Coppery yellow, fine
 Unique—Flesh and pink shaded, perpetual bloomer

BOURBON AND HYBRID.

Acidale—Very large bluish white, the best of its class
 Charles Lawson—Rose shaded, fine flower, extra
 Coupe de Hebe—Bright rosy pink, very beautiful
 Louis Margottin—Delicate satin rose, of exquisite form

Paul's Prince Albert—Deep red crimson
 Queen—Delicate creamy salmon, superb
 Souvenir de la Malmaison—The best of its class, flesh

NOISETTE.

Amie Vibert—Pure white, fine
 Celine Forestier—Yellow shaded
 Cloth of gold—Best of its class, sulphur yellow, splendid

Marechal Neil—Deep yellow, large and full, perfumed
 Solfaterre—Large bright yellow, very fine
 Triomphe de Rennes—Canary, vigorous and very double

MOSS.

Celina—Brilliant crimson, cupped
 Etna—Bright carmine flowers in clusters
 General Drouet—Dark purple crimson
 Gloire des Mosseuses—Delicate rose, a grand flower

Lanei—Large rosy crimson, fine
 White—Old white moss
 William Lobb—Dark purple, fine show flower

BANKSIAN AND CLIMBING.

Banksia Fortunii—Large white, very double
 „ White—Sweet scented, pure white
 „ Yellow—Large clusters, bright yellow, extra

Fortune's Yellow—Coppery yellow, uncommon colour
 Microphilia—Large rose, fine

DAMASK AND PROVENCE.

Cabbage—Pink, an old favourite
 Triomphe de Rouen—A fine rose

York and Lancaster—White, striped red, old favourite
 Unique, or Old Bath—White

AUSTRIAN BRIAR.

Harrisoni—Bright yellow, early bloomer

Persian yellow—Deep colour, fine form

GALLICA OR FRENCH.

Boula de Nanteul—Very large, purplish violet, shaded with slate

Perle des Panaches—white, striped with rose



DAHLIAS.

DAHLIAS are so well known that there is little necessity to say much by way of recommending them as well worthy of culture. A display of bloom can be maintained from January to June, in favourable seasons. Where neatness is studied, successional planting can be kept up from August until the end of February. In this case the old plants which have become overgrown can be rooted out as soon as the successional ones begin to bloom. For a garden of fair proportions, the collection would be sufficiently distinct, and the number reasonable. It is in this view, chiefly, that we have made the selection. Many other good varieties can be supplied or substituted for these, if required.

SHOW AND FANCY VARIETIES.

From 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.

Acme of Perfection—Yellow, and good form
 Argus—Pure white, fine shape
 Colibri—Bright scarlet, dwarf habit, fine
 Emily Williams—Bronzy yellow, vermillion spots and borders
 Flora Wyatt—Orange, with red stripes
 Flossy Gill—Flesh-edged pink
 Henry Walton—Yellow, well bordered with vermillion
 Herbert Turner—Milky white, shaded lilac
 Hon. Mrs. Trotter—Lavender shaded, deep rose
 James Service—Dark crimson, white showing on the reverse

Joseph Barrett—Rich crimson, fine shape
 Julia Wyatt—White, tipped with lilac
 Lady Paxton—Red, tipped with white
 Madge Wildfire—Bright scarlet
 Mary—White, fine
 Memorandum—Lavender tipped with violet, fine
 Miss Turner—Lilac, deep purple tipped
 Miss Watts—White, fine form
 Miss Ruth—Yellow, tipped white, very fine
 Mr. Brunton—Purple violet, fine form
 Mr. Dix—Brilliant scarlet
 Nelly—White, edged and tipped with purple

SHOW AND FANCY VARIETIES—*Continued.*

Neville Keynes—Deep straw, tinted lilac
 New Duchess—Creamy white, fine
 Pluto—Bright yellow, fine
 Prince Arthur—Crimson shaded violet, very distinct
 Rosy Queen—Rich rose
 Royal Queen—Creamy white, well bordered with crimson
 Royal Scarlet—Brilliant scarlet, fine
 Royalty—Yellow, shaded red, fine
 Snowball—Pure white

Summit of Perfection—Rich crimson
 Sir Greville Smythe—Brilliant crimson
 Thomas White—Dark velvety maroon
 Triomphe de Roubaix—Sulphur, shaded purple
 Vice-President—Rich orange buff, shaded salmon
 W. P. Laird—Lively rose, shaded lilac and striped carmine
 Wonderful—Peach purple and lavender striped
 Yellow Boy—Bright yellow, splendid

BOUQUET DAHLIAS.

1s. 6d. each.

Fireball—Glowing scarlet
 German Youth—Lilac
 Golden Pheasant—Yellow and orange, fine
 Little Clara—Bright crimson
 " Dorrit—Rich rose, shaded
 " Elizabeth—Lavender, shaded with deep rose
 " Little Emotion—Bright crimson, tipped white
 " Little Prince—Deep crimson

Little Wilhelmina—Canary, purple tipped
 Miss Mort—Bright yellow
 Miss De Law—Deep maroon
 Noble Lady—Deep crimson, yellow shaded
 Tom Thumb—Maroon and Lilac spots
 " Rover—Rosy buff-tipped violet
 White Aster—Pure white, fine

BULBS AND TUBERS.

VARIOUS.

ACHIMENES—Many beautiful hybrids and varieties.. s. d.
 0 6
 The tribe is of the easiest culture and very elegant, if carefully grown in pots. They rest in Autumn, start into growth in Spring, and continue in bloom from October to April, and are suitable for window or verandah gardens, the greenhouse, or bushhouse.
 AGAPANTHUS umbellatus.. .. 1 0
 " variegatus 1 6
 BRUNSVIGEA multiflora 2 6
 CLIDANTHUS fragrans 1 0
 CLIVEA nobilis 3 6

GLOXINIA—Many hybrid species and varieties, from s. d.
 1 6
 These tuberous-rooted plants require treatment similar to the Achimenes, and are of still greater beauty so far as individual flowers are considered, the Achimenes having the advantage in profusion of bloom and a more bushy habit.
 STERNBERGIA lutea 1 0
 TRITONIA vars., mixed, per doz. 3 0
 VALLOTA purpurea 1 6
 VELTHEMIA glauca 1 0
 ZEPHYRANTHUS candida, per doz. 3 0

PELARGONIUMS.

PELARGONIUMS, or Geraniums, above all garden plants, serve to keep a garden gay the year through, no matter what kind of weather, or how much the neglect they meet with. As cut flowers they are always welcome, while the leaves, especially of the variegated kinds, are always interesting and pretty. All kinds may be grown with the utmost facility, either in the open borders, the window, or the verandah.

Double Zonale—Many named varieties of varied colours and shades, from s. d.
 1 0 each
 Single Zonale—Six named varieties, all very desirable on account of their very brilliant colours and the profuseness of their flowering 1 0 each
 Choice Variegated—Eight distinct named varieties, from 1 6 each
 Florists and Fancy—Of this old favourite class } 1 6 to
 we offer twenty named varieties, from } 2 6 each

Bronze and Gold—Twelve distinct named varieties 1s. and 1 6 each
 Ivy-leaved and Climbing—Eight named varieties very distinct, some having nicely variegated foliage; one König Albert, bearing double flowers of fine shape, with bright violet pink colouring, from 1 0 each
 Tricolour—Of this extremely handsome foliage class we offer eight distinct named varieties, at 2 6 each

PICOTEES.

1s. each ; 9s. per dozen.

Fancy Flesh Grounds Selfs Yellow Grounds White Grounds

PINKS.

Many distinct and beautiful named sorts. 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.

BEGONIAS.

THIS new class of Begonias is suitable for pot culture. The plants will thrive in the bushhouse as well as the greenhouse. They are abundant bloomers, and embrace nearly all shades of colour. They bloom throughout the Spring and Summer if allowed pot room, and go to rest in the Winter, when the pots can be laid aside until the following Spring. They may also be grown in sheltered borders, the roots, or tubers, being taken up after the flowering season is past, and stored until Spring, when they may be re-planted. 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each ; 24s. to 30s. per dozen.

Adele—Canary tipped with rose
Canary Bird—Light Canary
Carminata—Carmine ; fine foliage
Earl Beacon-field—Brown and Pink, large flower
Lady Robinson—Cinnamon and rose ; splendid
Leda—Cerise ; large showy flowers
Maiden's Blush—Rose ; pure and delicate shade
Miranda—Brilliant rosy red

Pearcii—Bright yellow ; pretty foliage
Phœbe—Rich orange scarlet
Princess Beatrice—Magenta, rose petals
Prince of Orange—Bright orange, shaded salmon
Rose d'Armour—Delicate blush, bronzy foliage
Rose of Darlington—Rose Carmine ; a real gem
Sir Hercules Robinson—Deep canary and rose tips
William Rufus—Vermillion

Shrubby Flowering varieties from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.
Variegated Foliage do. „ 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. „

HIPPEASTRUMS.

THESE noble bulbs, more correctly Amaryllis hybrida, thrive admirably in any garden soil, and will flower continually during the warm months, being comparatively independent of the weather. Directions for culture are unnecessary, as they really require so little ; but, like other plants, they will respond to liberality with manure. To make the best display they should be planted in groups.

Fine named varieties from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

THEY are well suited to our climate, and their culture is of the simplest kind. In neatly kept flower gardens, Chrysanthemums may be kept in store pots until nearly ready to start for flowering, say about January, when they can be planted out in groups or clumps. Under good management with this plan the effect is very pleasing, and much superior to the ordinary practice. Including the three classes of Chrysanthemums—namely, Chinese, Japanese, and Pompones—we can supply forty distinct named varieties. 1s. each ; 9s. per dozen.

FERNS.

THESE elegants can be cultivated in pots or otherwise in shaded situations. Many devote the whole of their gardening leisure to this class. There is no difficulty in their management, provided a properly shaded and sheltered position is available. Many can be grown in peat, decayed moss, and such like, suspended in rustic baskets. They require abundance of moisture during the season of growth—that is, from December to June. They may then be permitted to rest, and require but little moisture until the next season

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Adiantum affine	1	6	Lycopodium caesium arboreum	2	6
" capillus veneris	2	6	" denticulatum	1	6
" concinnum latum	3	6	" lepidophyllum	1	6
" Farleyense	7	6	" stoloniferum	1	6
" hispidulum	2	6	" variegatum	2	6
" Seemannii	3	6	" Wildenovii	2	6
Alantodea Australis	1	6	Lygodium scandens (Climbing Fern)	2	6
Aspidium bulbiferum	1	6	Meniscium serratum	2	6
" melonocaulon	2	6	Microsorium irioides	2	6
Asplenium attenuatum	1	6	Neopteris Nidus	2	6
" bulbiferum	2	6	Nephrodium decompositum	3	6
" diversifolium	3	6	" glabellum	1	6
" esculentum	3	6	" gracille	2	6
" falcatum	2	6	" molle	1	6
" flabillifolium	1	6	Nephrolepis Duffi	2	6
" flaccidum	2	6	" exaltatum	2	6
" lucidum	2	6	" oblitterata	1	6
" viviperum	3	6	Pellea falcata	2	6
Blechnum Braziliensis	2	6	" microphylla	1	6
" laevigatum	1	6	Phlebodium aureum	2	6
Cyrtomium falcatum	2	6	Phymatodes Billiardiera (climbing)	1	2
Davallia pyxidata	1	6	" pustulata	2	6
" Novæ Zealandiæ	2	6	Platyterium aleicorne	3	6
Doodia Aspera	1	6	" grande	3	6
" microphylla	1	6	Polypodium acrostichoides	2	6
Gleichenia dicarpa	1	6	" rugulosum	1	6
" flabellata	1	6	Polystichum Setosum	2	6
" microphylla	4	6	Pteris argyrea	2	6
Goniopteris punigera	2	6	" cretica alba lineata	1	6
Lindsæa trichomanoides	2	6	" cristata	1	6
Litobrochia comans	2	6	" geraniifolia	2	6
Lomaria Alpina	1	6	" longifolia	1	6
" attenuata	3	6	" serrulata	1	6
" Cartalaginea	1	6	" tremula	1	6
" discolor	2	6	" tricolor	3	6
" fluviatilis	2	6	" umbrossa	3	6
" gibba	2	6	" vepertilionis	1	6
Lomaria Patersonii	1	6	Todea Africana	2	6
" procera	1	6	Trichomanes reniformis	3	6
Lycopodium caesium	1	6			

NEW FERNS.

Adiantum cardioclœna—Fine strong-growing plant, distinct and very graceful	3	6
Adiantum caudatum—A distinct and handsome species, with fronds about a foot long	3	6
Adiantum concinnum—A charming variety with a pendulous habit, and fronds one to two feet in length	3	6
Adiantum excisum multifidum	3	6
Adiantum Ghiesbreghtii (scutum)—A fine large-growing variety, with the habit of Farleyense, but quite distinct, a splendid fern for table decoration or exhibition purposes	5	0
Adiantum glaucophyllum—An elegant species of dwarf habit and small graceful foliage	5	0
Adiantum gracillimum—The most elegant and graceful of the tribe; the fronds are about a foot long, and eight to nine inches across; of the most fragile texture, giving the plant a most charming appearance; of easy culture. No fernery is complete without it	5	0
Adiantum nobile—Graceful free growing species	2	6

* <i>Adiantum Peruvianum</i> —Undoubtedly one of the very finest of the large-growing kinds; the fronds attain a height of from two to three feet, and most beautifully arched	s. d. 5 0
* <i>Adiantum tinctorum</i> —A beautiful species, and one that should be in every collection; the fronds are rosy red in the young state, changing to bright green, and nine to fifteen inches in height	5 0
<i>Adiantum trapeziforme</i> —Very distinct large-growing species, of easy culture	3 6
* <i>Anemia fraxinifolia</i> —A very fine distinct species, eight to twelve inches high, and of easy culture	3 6
<i>Cionidium Moorei</i> (<i>Deparia</i>)—A very beautiful compact-growing fern, twelve to eighteen inches high	3 6
* <i>Davallia Canariensis</i> —A beautiful hardy species, suitable for almost any purpose; the fronds are of a bright green, triangular in shape, and about a foot in length	3 6
* <i>Davallia Japonica</i> —Somewhat resembling the foregoing, only the foliage is larger	3 6
<i>Doryopteris nobilis</i> —A noble species, with fronds twelve to eighteen inches long, and nearly as much in width, with a broad white band in the centre; a most desirable show plant	3 6
<i>Microlepia hirta cristata</i> —A beautiful crested fern, of dwarf spreading habit	3 6
<i>Nephrodium Molle corymbiferum</i> —A most interesting and charming tasselled variety, erect in habit, with fronds one to two feet long, at the extremity of which is a large crest or tassel of great beauty	2 6
<i>Nephrolepis davallioides furcans</i> —A beautiful and distinct variety, of robust growth, with crested fronds	5 0
<i>Nothochlæna chrysophylla (flavens)</i> —A very elegant little fern, six to ten inches high, of a slender spreading habit	2 6
<i>Onychium Japonicum</i> —A rare and beautiful fern, eighteen to twenty-four inches in height, with rich dark green foliage; a grand specimen plant	3 6
* <i>Polypodium Vacillans</i> —An interesting plant, with fronds eighteen to twenty-four inches in length, which in the young state are purplish-red, changing with age to a pale glossy green	3 6
<i>Selaginella Schottii</i> —A neat-growing species, useful for hanging baskets	2 6
Gold and Silver Ferns—in variety	2s. 6d. to 3 6

TREE FERNS.

IT is not thought necessary to particularise distinctions among the species of Tree Ferns here enumerated. All are perfectly hardy so far as our temperatures would affect them; but they require shade and a certain amount of humidity; but even in this they are not so particular as most of the Palms. They can also be grown in pots and vases, and thus made available for *fete* decoration.

	Ht. in ft.	s. d.	s. d.		Ht. in ft.	s. d.	s. d.
<i>Alsophila Australis</i> ..	1 to 10	3 6 to 40 0		<i>Dicksonia Antarctica</i> ..	1 to 10	3 6 to 40 0	
„ <i>Cooperi</i> ..	1 to 6	5 0 to 40 0		„ <i>excelsa</i> (small)	— to —	3 6 to 5 0	
„ <i>Macarthurii</i> ..	1 to 10	3 6 to 10 0		„ <i>Smithii</i> ..	1 to 4	5 0 to 20 0	
<i>Cyathea dealbata</i> ..	1 to 4	5 0 to 30 0		„ <i>squarrosa</i> ..	1 to 4	5 0 to 20 0	
„ <i>medullaris</i> ..	1 to 4	5 0 to 20 0		„ <i>Youngiana</i> ..	1 to 4	5 0 to 20 0	

NOTE.—Extra large trunks at proportionate prices.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Hawthorn Quicks, 1 year ..	10s. per 1000	Osage Orange ..	40s. per 1000
„ „ 2 „ ..	15s. „	Privet ..	10s. per 100
„ „ 3 „ ..	20s. „		

PLANTS FOR EDGING.

	s. d.		s. d.
Box, per yard (to plant 3 yards)	2 6	Violet white (to plant 3 yards)	2 6
Thrift „ „ 5 „	2 6	„ „ (Czar) 10 „	5 0
Violet blue (common) 10 „	2 6	„ blue 10 „	2 6

Planting and Management of Fruit Trees.

SO frequent and numerous have been the inquiries, and so much time occupied in replying to them during our busiest season, that we have come to the conclusion that a few simple hints, by way of preface to our lists, and suitable for the guidance of amateurs, will save the time of our correspondents as well as our own, and will not by any means be out of place. We propose, then, to make such remarks on the planting and management of fruit trees as appear to us adapted for the guidance, not of those who contemplate planting orchards or acres, but of those who desire to include fruit trees in the gardens they have already formed, or wish to form. It is with the view to aid and encourage such of our friends only that these simple directions are offered; and this fact, we trust, will disarm adverse criticism from those who may consider such trivial matters, as doubtless they will appear to experienced cultivators, unnecessary.

We shall take it for granted that the garden, new or old, in which the trees are to be planted, has received all the attention—in the way of trenching, draining, division, by walks, into squares, beds, and borders—that is intended to be given to it, merely remarking that these operations are important, subsoil drainage especially so, unless there be naturally a well-drained, porous sub-soil, from two to four feet beneath the surface, so that the subsoil water shall be carried off quickly after heavy rains. This is not more necessary for fruit trees than for other garden products, there is therefore nothing special in recommending it.

Time to Plant Deciduous Fruit Trees.—For the ordinary run of deciduous trees, or summer fruits, as they are sometimes, but incorrectly, called, such as peaches, plums, apples, pears, cherries, &c., the best months in which to plant are May and June. The trees should be procured and planted as early in these months as possible, unless, as happens sometimes, the season turns out unfavourable. Occasionally the young trees in the nurseries have not matured their growth by that time sufficiently to permit their removal, and the ordinary knocking about consequent thereupon, without sustaining more or less injury. This should be enquired into. Next, when the land is extremely dry or extremely wet, planting should be delayed for a time, to allow such condition to be ameliorated. In either case the trees should be procured as early in June as they are fit, and temporarily planted, under shelter, until the land becomes nicely workable.

Suitable Soil.—It will seldom happen that the land chosen for a garden is so harsh and lumpy that finer soil will have to be brought to cover the roots; but this should be done when such is the case. When the land is lumpy, but the lumps can be crushed with a blow from the back of the spade, it will do for planting the trees in. We do not approve of the use of either manure, compost, or strange soil, for covering the roots, if it can be avoided.

Preparation of Trees for Planting.—When the trees are unpacked and appear shrivelled, they should have their roots placed in water, and be wholly covered from the wind for a couple or three days before planting, either finally or temporarily, so that the shrivelling may disappear; if it do not they are spoiled, and need not be planted.

Distance Apart.—The most convenient plan is to plant the trees in rows about ten feet from the walks which divide the garden into squares or beds, and not nearer to each other than twenty-five or thirty feet. Of course we speak only of planting where kitchen garden crops are to be grown with the fruit trees—a plan we most decidedly recommend for ordinary private gardening. If carried out with judgment, as to crops and seasons, the plan favours both the vegetable and the fruit crops. The beds may be as broad as six or eight rods, by double or treble that measurement in length, but there should be no trees in them, except the rows along the walks, as before mentioned.

Method of Planting.—In getting the trees ready, all broken and bruised roots should be taken off by a sharp knife, and with a clean cut. Two persons, one with the tree and the other the spade, should operate. A hole should be made just deep and wide enough to admit the root. The person holding the tree places it in the hole, spreads the roots as horizontally as possible, and leading from the stem to the circumference of the hole. Having got the tree in position, the spadesman

drops, by small spadefuls, earth over the roots. The tree, when the roots are covered, is shaken (wiggled) from side to side, with a slightly up and down motion as well, a little more earth being added the while. When the hole is nearly full, the soil must be trodden firmly, but not too heavily with the foot, to secure the tree firmly in the soil, and in an upright position. Care should also be taken that the row be kept straight—a very simple matter if not forgotten. After treading and putting the tree upright, the hole should be filled, when the tree ought not to be deeper in the ground than it had previously grown, except perhaps an inch or so to allow for the subsidence of soil.

How to Secure the Trees after Planting.—Each plant should then have a stake driven into the soil close to the stem—about four feet will be long enough—which should be tied to it near the top, using some soft material not likely to injure the bark. This is all that is necessary to know about planting the ordinary deciduous fruit trees.

How to Plant Evergreen Fruit Trees.—Orange and lemon trees are planted just in the same way, but these ought to have a plot to themselves, as their habit precludes vegetable culture among them. They should also be planted earlier—April or May—unless severe drought has been prevalent, so as to render them delicate. It is very risky to plant them in Spring or late Winter, for if they survive they are very likely to remain unhealthy for years after. They move best in warm, moist weather between the two growths of Summer. The difficulty is that, at that time they will not bear long carriage in packages. If the locality be frosty, orange trees planted in April or May should have some bough shelter until Winter passes.

First Pruning Young Trees.—When the deciduous trees begin to grow they should be headed back to the height fixed upon for the trunk. If there be no lateral branches, three buds only should be allowed to push out to form the head of the tree. This will generally be the case with apples and pears, but peaches and such like will often have several lateral branches. Cut the leader to the height required, and cut off all the laterals except three near the top; these should be left to form the head, but should be shortened.

Grape Vines (position in the garden).—Grape vines may be planted at the back of the borders, next the boundary fences of the garden, to which they can be trained; or they may be planted near to the walks like the fruit trees, but nearer to them, say two or three feet back from the border. Or a trellis may be made over one of the walks for the American grapes; a square of the garden, or better still, in view of appearance and for convenience in sulphuring, a special plot should be devoted to vines.

Distance Apart.—The ordinary grapes should be planted five feet apart each way, in straight lines, that the plough may be used either across or along the vineyard. If the land be rich and deep, the distance between the vines should be increased from that named to six or seven, and, when very fertile, even eight feet. The American grapes do best on a trellis, as the training and pruning that suits them best is quite different from that employed for other grapes. These may be planted ten or twelve feet apart, along each side of a trellis which extends over a broad walk. The cuttings of either class must be procured in Autumn, May being the best month both for procuring the cuttings and for planting them. Rooted plants may be used instead of cuttings, the advantage being fruit a season sooner. If the plants are one year old—they ought not to be more—the shoots should be pruned, leaving two buds only on the ordinary grape, and three on the American for the trellis. The same care recommended in planting fruit trees ought to be observed in planting rooted vines.

Other Fruits.—Guavas, cherimoyers, and loquats are best planted in convenient spots about the pleasure grounds, if there be such. These, with bananas and plantains, are of course only adapted for warm districts near the sea. The only remark that need be made in regard to planting these and all other trees or plants, either evergreens or such as are generally distributed in pots, is, that they should be planted out the first favourable opportunity after February. They will grow planted at any time, but seldom succeed so well if planted at any other season than Autumn and early Winter, or as they do planted about March; Spring generally being about the least suitable of all seasons.

FRUIT TREES.

APPLES.

APPLE TREES do best in a compact sandy loam (worst in stiff impacting clay), with shelter from the west and south. Newly planted trees generally grow too fast; therefore, for them, the land should *not be deeply trenched*, or, if so, it should be allowed to lie for two seasons before planting. Manure should be used, except in the very poorest soils, until the trees have borne several crops. It is very common for apple trees to be completely spoiled by a too exuberant growth before they arrive at full bearing. This over strong growth should be checked from the beginning, either by pruning the roots or branches in Winter, pinching back the growing shoots in Summer, or, better, bending and tying down the shoots as they grow, to induce bushiness, and in Winter cut away and prune as may seem good.

Plant none but clean trees; and if the American aphid appears, attack it at once; do not give it a day to spread after you have discovered it. Dress the affected trees or parts with "Gishurst's Compound." Examine trees frequently; towards the Autumn and up to June examine daily. March and April are the most dangerous months.

ABBREVIATIONS:—1, signifies Large; 2, Medium size; 3, Small. Use—K., signifies Kitchen; D., Dessert. Season or Time of Ripening—E., signifies Early; M., Medium; L., Late.

Price, 1s. 6d. each; £6 5s. per 100, not less than five of a sort. Orders for a dozen or more trees, one or two of a kind, will be charged at the rate of 18s. per dozen.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Adams' Pearmain	1	D.	L.	Beautiful, of excellent quality
Alexander	1	K.	M.	A large showy apple
Alfriston	1	K.	L.	One of the best, with a fine acidity
Api, or Lady Apple	3	D.	L.	Crisp, juicy, and sweet
Beauty of Kent	1	K.	M.	Large, very showy, and fine quality
Bedfordshire Foundling ..	1	K.	L.	Excellent, and very prolific
Bellefleur	1	K.D.	L.	A fine sauce apple, very large
Blenheim Orange	1	K.D.	L.	One of the most valuable for all uses
Boston Russet	2	D.	L.	First-rate, flavour rich
Brownlee's Russet	1	K.D.	L.	Tender, juicy, and aromatic
Caldwell's Keeper	1	K.	L.	Handsome and excellent
Calville Blanche	1	K.D.	L.	Tender, delicate, and highly perfumed
Celini	2	K.D.	M.	Beautiful, excellent, and prolific

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Size.</i>	<i>Use.</i>	<i>Season.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Cherry Crab	3	D.	M.	Very handsome
Christmas Kitchen ..	2	K.	M.	Excellent size and quality
Claygate Pearmain ..	2	D.	L.	An abundant bearer, and first-rate
Cockle Pippin	2	D.	L.	One of the best, and keeps well
Cornish Gilliflower ..	2	D.	L.	Highly flavoured and good
Cox's Orange Pippin ..	2	D.	L.	One of the best, highly perfumed
Crab French	1	K.	L.	An immense bearer and remarkable keeper
" Siberian	3	K.	M.	Very small, used for preserving
Devonshire Quarrenden ..	2	D.	E.	One of the best early apples
Dickson's Emperor	1	K.D.	L.	Excellent for all purposes
Duchesse d'Oldenberg ..	2	D.	L.	Flesh brisk and juicy
Downton Pippin	2	D.	M.	A seedling from golden pippin
Early Almond	2	D.	E.	Good and prolific
" Margaret	3	D.	E.	Very early and highly flavoured
" Strawberry	2	D.	E.	Tender, sub-acid, and sweet
Five Crown Pippin	2	K.D.	M.	One of the best for baking
Gloria Mundii	1	K.	M.	Handsome, with soft tender flesh
Golden Nonpareil	3	D.	L.	Excellent table fruit
" Pippin	3	D.	L.	The queen of the dessert
" Reinette	2	D.	M.	Rich and handsome
" Russet	2	D.	L.	Very rich, with high aroma
Gooseberry Pippin	3	D.	L.	A first-rate apple
Governor Glade's Red Streak	2	K.D.	M.	Prolific, said not to blight
Gravenstein	1	K.D.	L.	High spicy flavour, excellent
Juneating	3	D.	E.	One of the earliest
Keswick Codlin	3	K.	E.	Very productive and early
Lemon Pippin	2	K.D.	L.	One of the best for baking
London Pippin	2	K.D.	L.	Valuable for all uses
Lord Nelson	1	K.D.	L.	Showy, first-rate quality
Lord Suffield	1	K.	M.	Very handsome and useful
Mank's Codlin	2	K.	L.	Prolific and valuable
Mannington's Pearmain ..	2	D.	L.	Very rich and excellent
Mere de Menage	1	K.	L.	Very large and handsome
Mobb's Royal	1	K.	L.	Extra large and good
New York Pippin	2	D.	L.	Very fine dessert apple
Newton Pippin	2	D.	L.	Handsome and excellent
Nonpareil Scarlet	2	K.	L.	Excellent for baking and drying
Norfolk Beefing	2	D.	E.	A good early kind, and does not blight
Peach (Irish)	2	D.	E.	Very handsome, highly aromatic
Red Astrachan	2	K.D.	M.	A good market apple
" Caldwell	1	K.	M.	A large showy apple
" German	3	D.	E.	Excellent and delicious
" Quarrenden	2	K.D.	L.	Handsome and excellent
Reinette du Canada	2	D.	L.	One of the highest flavour
Ribeton Pippin	1	K.	L.	Large, striped, good
Round Winter Nonesuch ..	1	K.	L.	Excellent for kitchen use
Royal Russet	2	D.	M.	Beautiful, of second-rate quality
Scarlet Pearmain	1	K.	L.	Very large and excellent
Striped Beefing	2	K.D.	L.	Keeps remarkably well
Stone Pippin	1	D.	M.	Very large showy fruit
Triomphe de Luxembourg ..	1	K.	M.	First-rate, requires but little sugar
Waltham Abbey Seedling ..	1	K.	M.	A fine large cooking apple
Watson's Dumpling	2	D.	L.	Very good size and quality
Wheeler's Russet	1	K.D.	L.	Excellent for both purposes
White Spanish Reinette ..	2	K.D.	L.	Excellent market apple
Winter Pearmain	1	K.D.	E.	Fine flavour, showy, valuable for all uses
Wormsley Pippin	1	K.	L.	One of the best
Yorkshire Greening	1	K.	L.	

AMERICAN.

Amn. Summer Pearmain ..	2	D.	M.	Tender, rich, and perfumed, bears young
Baldwin	2	K.	L.	Yellow, striped red, with a rich sub-acid flavour
Bedford, new	1	D.	M.	Large red, Pearmain flavour
Betty Geeson	1	K.	L.	Firm, crisp, and acid, a great bearer
Black Warrior	1	K.D.	L.	Of excellent quality
Buncombe, or Red Winter Pearmain	1	K.D.	L.	Large, oblong, greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine, tender, juicy, and highly flavoured, a splendid keeper and abundant bearer
Cannon Pearmain	1	K.D.	L.	Firm, rich, and spicy, mild, sub-acid, first-rate keeper

FRUIT TREES.

AMERICAN APPLES—Continued.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Camak Sweet	2	K.D.	L.	Firm, sub-acid, and of first-rate quality
Carolina Red June	2	D.	E.	Very red, tender, juicy, and sub-acid, keeps well, a splendid market apple, the most valuable early apple in Illinois
Chestoa	2	D.	L.	A fine keeping apple
Defiance	2	K.D.	E.	Very sweet and juicy
Dougherty	1	K.D.	L.	A splendid winter apple
Great Unknown	1	K.	L.	Very large, of first-rate quality
Jewett's best	1	K.D.	E.	Yellow, with red cheek, sub-acid, very good
Julian	2	D.	E.	Yellow, with bright crimson stripes, crisp, juicy, sub-acid and highly flavoured, a beautiful fruit and very productive, one of the best Summer apples
Kentucky Red Streak	2	K.D.	L.	Good and productive
Kittageskee	2	K.D.	L.	Flesh firm, spicy, juicy, and highly flavoured, very prolific, and good keeper, tree of luxuriant growth
Meyer's Nonpareil	1	K.D.	L.	Yellow, splashed red, excellent sub-acid flavour
Nickajack	1	K.D.	L.	Large dull red-striped, flesh firm, sub-acid, and very good; a great bearer and splendid keeper
Red Warrior	1	K.	L.	Large red, very good
Shockley	2	D.	L.	Yellow, crimson cheek, flesh firm and sweet; the tree bears young, and produces large and regular crops; one of the most popular apples in America
Simmons' Winter	2	K.D.	L.	A vigorous grower and first-rate
Stevensons' Winter	1	K.D.	L.	Firm, juicy, and a regular bearer
Taunton	1	D.	M.	Large, flat, crisp, and highly flavoured
Webb's Winter	2	D.	M.	Yellow, good, and productive
Yates	3	K.D.	L.	Dark red, with white dots, flesh firm, juicy, and very aromatic; immense bearer and good keeper

APPLES LEAST LIABLE TO BLIGHT.

THIS list includes some first-class varieties but little affected with blight, and likely to prove of great service to small or private growers.

Billey's Seedling	2	K.D.	L.	An abundant cropper, and first-rate market apple
Christmas Kitchen	2	K.	E.	Prolific and excellent
Devonshire Quarrenden	2	D.	E.	One of the best early apples
Irish Peach	2	D.	E.	Very early and good
Maiden's Blush	1	K.D.	L.	Flesh tender, pleasant, and sub-acid
New England Pigeon	1	D.	M.	Crisp, juicy, and excellent
Northern Spy	1	D.	L.	Tender and delicious
Red Caldwell	2	K.D.	M.	A good market apple
Scott's Red Streak	2	D.	M.	Firm, crisp, and juicy
Shepherd's Perfection	2	D.	L.	A first-class apple, handsome, and of good flavour
Ward's Seedling	2	K.D.	M.	Of good quality, and an immense bearer
Willis Late	2	K.D.	L.	Of good quality, handsome, a fine market apple
Winter Majeting	1	K.	L.	Flesh firm, agreeable acid flavour
„ Pearmain	2	K.	D.	An excellent market apple

CIDER APPLES.

THE following varieties are the most popular among the cider farmers of Devonshire, and other southern and warm cider counties of England, and therefore more

likely to suit our climate than those of more northern and colder parts.

Bottle Onions
Bottle Stopper

Belle Norman
Black Norman

Corney
Fox Whelps

Redstone

Apples Suitable for Small Gardens.

Winter Majeting
Winter Pearmain
Christmas Kitchen
Northern Spy
Adams' Pearmain

Irish Peach
Newton Pippin
Five Crown Pippin
Boston Russet
Duchesse d'Oldenberg

Reinnette du Canada
Gravenstein
Cox's Pomona
Celini
Alexander

THE above are selected as good bearers, comparative freedom from the effects of American blight, and as securing abundance of fruit early and late, rather than any extra high character for flavour. Any of them would be

profitable in a small garden. The use, season for ripening and description can be seen in the main list, so that a suitable selection of any number may be made according to fancy.

PEARS.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen, and a liberal reduction on large parcels.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Alexandre Bivort	2	D.	E.	A splendid richly flavoured, late, melting pear
Ambrosia	2	D.	E.	Prolific, tender, and melting
Aston Town	3	D.	M.	First quality, tree vigorous and prolific
Bergamot Autumn	3	D.	L.	A fine old pear, with peculiar flavour
Bergamot d'Esperen	2	D.	L.	Richly flavoured, first-rate
" Gansel's	1	D.	M.	Melting, and richly flavoured
" White	1	D.	L.	Excellent
Beurre d'Amaulais	1	D.	M.	Melting, buttery, and rich
" d'Aremberg	2	D.	L.	Juicy, vinous, perfumed
" Bosc	1	D.	L.	First-rate, rich, and aromatic
" Brown	1	D.	M.	Richly flavoured, with high aroma, good bearer
" Clairgeau	1	D.	M.	Handsome, crisp, juicy, and sweet
" de Capiumont	2	K.D.	M.	Prolific, melting, juicy, and rich
" Diel	1	D.	L.	Tender, melting, and rich, good bearer
" Easter	1	D.	L.	Buttery, melting, a valuable late pear
" Langelier	1	D.	L.	Handsome, of excellent quality
" Leon Le Clerc	2	D.	L.	Melting, and well flavoured
" Rance	1	D.	L.	One of the most valuable late pears
" Van Mons	2	D.	L.	Excellent, buttery, and melting
Black Achan	2	D.	L.	Flesh tender, rich, melting, sugary
Bon Chretien summer	1	D.	L.	Crisp, juicy, and sweet
" Turc	1	K.	L.	Large and good
" Williams	1	D.	M.	A perfumed and highly esteemed pear
Broompark	2	D.	L.	Excellent, rich, and musky
Buttar	1	D.	E.	A useful early pear, great bearer
Chaumontel	1	D.	L.	Highly perfumed, buttery, and melting
China	2	K.	M.	Good for preserving
Citron des Carmes	3	D.	E.	A delicious early pear, liable to crack
Christmas	3	D.	E.	A small pear, of little value
Colmar d'Aremberg	1	K.D.	M.	Handsome, but coarse
" Passe	2	D.	L.	A prolific, fine, melting pear
Compte de Flandre	1	D.	L.	Very large, handsome, and good
" de Lamy	1	D.	L.	One of the most delicious
" de Paris	1	D.	L.	Melting, tender, sugary, and rich
Crasanne	1	D.	L.	Excellent
" Althorpe	2	D.	L.	A first-rate pear, good bearer
" Winter	2	D.	L.	Very late, keeps well
Desire Van Mons	1	D.	L.	Excellent
Doyenne Defais	3	D.	L.	Buttery, sugary, melting, and vinous
" Goubault	1	D.	L.	Very large and rich
Duchess de Angouleme	1	D.	M.	A good pear, sometimes coarse grained
Early Crawford	..	..	..	Sweet and juicy, with a musky flavour
Empress Josephine	2	D.	L.	First-rate, melting, sugary, and vinous
Flemish Beauty	1	D.	M.	First-rate, melting
Fondante d'Automme	1	D.	M.	Tender, juicy, and melting, delicious
Glou Morceau	2	D.	L.	Above medium size, first-rate
Huiches' Prince of Wales	1	D.	L.	Rich and delicious
" Victoria	2	D.	L.	Melting, rich, and juicy
Jargonelle	1	D.	E.	The best of early pears
Josephine de Malones	2	D.	L.	Rich and delicious
Kissing Point (St. Germain)	1	K.	D.	Very large and good
Knight's Monarch	2	D.	L.	An excellent bearer, most valuable
Large Flat Baking	1	K.	L.	First-rate, hangs very late
Late Crawford	2	D.	L.	First-rate, melting and juicy
Leopold the First	2	D.	L.	Melting and first-rate
Louise Bonne of Jersey	2	D.	M.	Buttery, with brisk vinous flavour
Marie Louise	1	D.	L.	One of the richest flavoured and best known
Napoleon	1	D.	L.	First-rate, melting
" Saveneau	..	..	..	Very juicy, with a rich and refreshing flavour; late
Ne plus Meuris	2	D.	..	Buttery and melting, first-rate
Paradise d'Automne	3	D.	L.	Melting, sugary, and highly piquant flavour
Peach	..	..	..	Sugary, juicy, vinous, highly perfumed; large and early
Poire de Berraiys	2	D.	M.	Juicy, rich, sugary, and vinous
Prince Albert	2	D.K.	L.	A second-rate pear
Seckle	3	D.	M.	Buttery, melting, rich, and aromatic
Surpasse Cresanne	..	..	..	Buttery, rich, and sugary

FRUIT TREES.

PEARS—*Continued.*

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Size.</i>	<i>Use.</i>	<i>Season.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Swan's Egg	2	D.	M.	A very excellent pear, and bears well
" (St. John's) ..	1	K.	L.	Good for stewing
Van Mon's Leon le Clerc ..	1	D.	M.	Handsome, melting, and richly flavoured
Victoria Langelier	..	..	..	Melting, with rich vinous flavour
Windsor or Cape	1	D.	M.	A hardy and good market pear
Winter Nells	2	D.	L.	Buttery, richly flavoured, and prolific

Pears recommended for Small Gardens.

THE Pear is essentially a poor man's fruit, especially when he is a man with many mouths to fill. Many of the most fashionable kinds are shy bearers, or a long time before they come into productive bearing. The following varieties have been selected as good croppers, comparatively youthful bearers, and suitable for keeping

up a continuous supply, either for the dessert or for the kitchen, from the earliest to the latest of the Pear season, that is, with proper care in storing, through the whole year. For description, time of ripening, &c., the main list can be referred to in order to select any portion of the above that may suit the views of the person selecting.

Jargonelle
Doyenne d'Été
Beurre Brown
" Diel
" Rance
Buttar
Knight's Monarch

Kissing Point
Windsor
Crasanne Althorp
Large Flat Baking
Winter Nells
Marie Louise

Colmar d'Arenberg
" Passe
China
Bergamot d'Esperen
Glou Morceau
Bon Chretien Turc

APRICOTS.

The Apricot requires a dry warm soil and well drained.

Price 1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Season.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Angoumois Hative	E.	Rich and briskly flavoured
Beauge	L.	Very large, with Moorpark flavour
Black American	M.	Partaking of the character of the American plum, but harder
Breda	M.	Small, nicely flavoured
Bush Peach	M.	Large, rich, juicy, one of the best
Canino Grosso	L.	A fine large fruit, tree robust
Elruge	M.	Juicy, rich, and excellent
Grosse Pêche	L.	Very large, rich, juicy, one of the finest
Hative d'Auvergne	E.	High flavoured and very prolific
Hemskerk	E.	Large, rich, juicy, allied to Moorpark
Kaisha	M.	Medium size, transparent, juicy and agreeable
Large Red (Rivers')	L.	Very large, rich, juicy, first-rate
Late Royal George	L.	Of excellent quality
Late Warwick	L.	Excellent flavour
Montgamet	M.	Flesh firm, and agreeably acid, used for preserving
Moorpark Temple	M.	Large, juicy, rich, and excellent, one of the best
Musch Musch	E.	Small, richly flavoured, excellent for preserving
Orange	M.	Above medium size, hardy, good
Oullin's Early Peach	E.	Large size, delicious flavour
Pale Superb	L.	Large, handsome, and excellent
Peach	L.	Large and juicy, with a somewhat musky flavour
Pennant Hills Oval	E.	Medium size, good, and prolific
Red Masculine	E.	Small, juicy, with a musky flavour
Royal	M.	Large and good
Shipley's (Blenheim)	E.	Large, very productive, and early
Turkey	L.	Medium size, sub-acid, good for preserving
Willis's Early	E.	Earliest of all apricots

For Small Gardens.

The following varieties may be chosen as the surest bearers, and for earliness and lateness in ripening.

Breda
Pennant Hills Oval
Musch Musch

Pale Superb
Peach
Red Masculine

Moorpark
Shipley's
Royal

CHERIMOYER, OR CUSTARD APPLE.

A DELICIOUS tropical fruit, but succeeds well here, in warm sheltered situations, with alluvial or sandy soils, well situated as to subsoil drainage.

Name.	Description.
Rough Fruited	An easily grown and delicious fruit 2s. each.
Smooth Fruited	 2s each.
Reticulata	Superior " to the above, but less hardy 3s. 6d. each.

CHERRIES.

CHERRIES thrive exceedingly well in our more elevated and cooler districts. We get into the cherry country directly we ascend the coast range, and do not leave it behind until we get far away on the great western plains. The best soil for the cherry is one not over rich, but free or friable, a sandy loam having the preference—a well drained subsoil being essential to sustained success.

Clays, or any strong stiff soils that will hold water, are unfit for cherry culture. Like other stone fruits, they require plenty of moisture in early Spring to secure good crops. A few varieties succeed moderately well near Sydney, but the Winter is not sufficiently pronounced to suit the majority.

1s. 6d. each ; 15s. per dozen.

Adams' Crown	Medium size, an excellent pale coloured fruit
Agre Hative	Prolific, and of excellent flavour
Archduke	Large, very rich and good
Aston	Very large and delicious
Belle Agathe	Bears in clusters, of good flavour, hangs very late, and birds will not touch it
Belle d'Orleans	Flesh yellow, tender, juicy, and rich ; one of the best and earliest cherries
Bigarreau	Large and richly flavoured
Bigarreau Napoleon	Large, late, rich flavoured
Black Eagle	Medium size, rich and delicious
" Heart	An old favourite
" Tartarian	Large, half tender and rich
Bowyer's Early Heart	Small, excellent, early and prolific
Claremont	Pale, excellent for cooking
Downton	Large and delicious
Early Purple Gean	Large, tender, sweet, and juicy
Elton	Large, very rich and luscious
Empress Eugenie	Large, an excellent early cherry
Florence	Large, richly flavoured, and late
Goblin's Seedling	Juicy, sweet, and a great bearer
Governor Wood	Large, juicy, sweet, and richly flavoured
Heart of Midlothian	Fine flavour
Holman's Duke	Prolific, and of rich flavour
Kirtland's Mammoth	Very large, late, juicy and sweet, magnificent cherry
Knight's Early Black	A richly flavoured early kind
Late Duke	Very fine, late, and prolific
May Duke	Very good, one of our best croppers, the surest bearer in Sydney climate
Monstreuse de Bavay	See Reine Hortense
Morello	Large, the best for bottling or preserving
" de Charmieux	Very late, large cropper, good flavour
Planchory	Very large, clear bright red, yellow flesh, tender, sub-acid, and a great bearer ; late
Prusse	Prolific and good
Reine Hortense	Very large, with a sweet acidulous juice
Ronald's Late Duke	A splendid late variety
Royal Duke	Prolific and excellent
Scarlet Bigarreau	Large, transparent, sweet, and excellent
Sparhawk's Honey	Flesh pale, juicy, and sweet ; late
St. Margaret's	Very large, firm, sweet, briskly sub-acid
The Doctor	Medium size, sweet and delicious
Waterloo	Large, tender, juicy and sweet
Werder's Early Black	Very large, tender, juicy, with a very sweet and rich flavour
White Heart	Half tender, sweet and pleasant

Selection for Small Gardens.

Bigarreau Napoleon
May Duke
Morello
Kirtland's Mammoth

Belle d'Orleans
Black Tartarian
Belle Agathe
Downton

Elton
Florence
Reine Hortense

FRUIT TREES.

FIGS.

THIS delicious fruit can be grown with success in the poorest soils, and amongst rocks and stones, where little else can be cultivated. They, however, can be most successfully cultivated in soils of a calcareous and sandy

nature, and fail oftenest in clay soils, when the seasons are either excessively dry or excessively wet, unless the subsoil drainage is deep and effective.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Name.	Description.
Angelique	Medium size, good free bearer
Black Genoa	Large, juicy, sweet and rich
" Ischia	Medium size, sweet, rich, and good
" Italian	Much esteemed for its flavour
Blue Provence	Small, richly-flavoured, and abundant bearer
Brown Ischia	Medium size, rich, and prolific
" Turkey	Large, very luscious, one of the best
Brunswick	Very large, rich, and excellent
Bull's No. 1	One of the best yet introduced
Castle Kennedy	A large and handsome early fig, and an abundant bearer
Early Violet	Small, sweet, and abundant bearer
Figue d'Or	Very large, rich, and excellent
Green Ischia	Medium size, richly flavoured
Large Black Genoa	A splendid market fig, immense size, and free bearer
Large Blue	Very large, but somewhat coarse
Marseilles White	Ah excellent and delicious fig
Singleton Perpetual	Rich and sugary
Small Blue	An excellent and fine flavoured variety
Smyrna	Excellent for drying
White Bourjassotte	Greenish yellow skin, with dark blood-red flesh, distinct and good
" Genoa	Large and first-rate
" Ischia	See "Green Ischia"
" Provence	Luscious and excellent
Yellow Ischia	Sweet, rich, and excellent

Selection for Small Gardens.

Black Genoa
" Provence
Early Violet

Brunswick
Large Blue
Black Italian

Smyrna
White Genoa
Castle Kennedy

GUAVAS.

1s. 6d. each.

OF easy culture in climates not colder than that of Sydney; preferring good and deep soil, but will grow in inferior. Particularly esteemed for their jelly, which is very delicious.

Purple	A most useful fruit, as well as a handsome shrub
Sp. Timor	A dwarf variety
White	Very free bearer; aromatic flavour
Yellow	The largest of the Guavas
Parker's hybrid (new)	Very large and of superior flavour; requires a warm situation; 1s. 6d. each.

MEDLARS.

1s. 6d. each.

THIS fruit, a favourite in England, should not be gathered until the leaves begin to fall. It should then be stored until it gets quite brown and soft. It thrives well here, and requires very trifling attention, and is not particular as to soil.

Dutch	Very large
Monstrous	The largest
Nottingham	Small, but excellent flavour
Royal	Large and of good flavour

FRUIT TREES.

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MULBERRIES.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Description.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Black or English	A most useful fruit for all purposes, hardy and immense cropper	1 6
Cape	A fast-growing tree, useful for shelter, fruit small, useful for culinary purposes	1 0
Downing's Everbearing	An estimable variety fruit, 1½ inch long, flesh juicy, rich, and sugary, with a sprightly vinous flavour. Tree very vigorous and productive, continuing over six weeks in season	1 6
Hicks' Everbearing	A rapid growing shade tree, producing fruit in immense quantities of a sweet sub-acid flavour, continuing to ripen for a period of three months	1 6
Prolific	A wonderful bearer, producing three or four crops a year; fruit useful for both table and kitchen	1 6
White Chinese	A fine free growing tree, fruiting very early, useful for kitchen or dessert	1 6

NECTARINES.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

A NY well and deeply drained soil suits this fruit; but it cannot attain perfection without abundance of moisture in Spring and Summer; with that supplied we can produce the finest in the world.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Season.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Albert Victor	M.	Size monstrous, melting and delicious
Balgowan	E.	Large, melting, and excellent
Chatsworth Late	L.	Very large, good for cooking
Cowper's	L.	Large clingstone, good when shrivelled
Cricket		
Elruge	M.	Medium size, one of the very best
Hunt's Tawny	E.	Flesh yellow and melting
Lord Napier	E.	Medium size, melting
Newington Early	E.	Rather large, a good early clingstone
Oldenburgh	L.	Medium size, excellent, valuable for its lateness
Pitmaston Orange	E.	Large, deep yellow, juicy, rich, and excellent
Red Roman	M.	A clingstone, good when shrivelled
Rivers' Orange	E.	Like Pitmaston's Orange, but bears more profusely
Scarlet	M.	Medium size, highly coloured and good
Seedling Stanwick	L.	A seedling, large and of better colour than the original, and does not crack
Stanwick	L.	Large, rich, sugary, melting, and delicious
Stanwick Elruge	M.	Large, melting and richly flavoured
Victoria	M.	Like Stanwick, but ripens a month earlier
Weeping	L.	Large, excellent for cooking and preserving
Will's White	M.	Slightly marked with red, handsome, and very good

Selection for Small Gardens.

Scarlet
Elruge
Seedling Stanwick

Newington Early
Oldenburgh
Weeping

Red Roman
Rivers' Orange
Albert Victor

ORANGES.

18s. per dozen.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Bahia or Navel	Large, the King of Oranges; likes a warm situation
Blood or Maltese	Medium size, remarkable from the blood colour of its flesh
Cumquat	Small, for preserving
Mandarian Canton	Large, crops well
„ Emperor of China	Similar to Canton, but somewhat larger
„ Thorney	Like the Emperor, but smaller, and perhaps more highly flavoured
Parramatta	Very large, coarse, hardy and prolific
Queen	Good for market, hardy and prolific
Rio	Large, well flavoured, and good
Seville	Bitter, for preserving
Siletta	Small, handsome, and good
St. Michael	Large, thin-skinned, weighty, and the best of all for exportation
Teneriffe	Medium size, almost equal to St Michael's
Tangierine	A nice preserving orange.

FRUIT TREES.

LEMONS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Common	Well known, rough skinned, 1s. each
Lisbon	The best for all purposes, 1s. 6d. each
Heong Long	Fruit very large, good for candied, 1s. 6d. each.

LIMES.

Persian or Sweet.. .. .	Sweet and pleasant flavour	} 1s. 6d. each
West Indian	Small and excellent; best for lime juice	

SHADDOCKS.

Common	Very large, with sour juice	} 2s. 6d. each
Blood	Large, solid, juice sweet, excellent for preserving	
Manilla	Small, juice sweet, tree highly ornamental	

CITRONS.

Bengal, 2s. 6d. each

Common, 1s. 6d. each

Dwarf, 2s. 6d. each

Knight's, 2s. 6d. each

PEACHES.

SAND or sandy loam is decidedly the best soil for producing fine peaches, whether size or quality is the aim. Any soil, however, will produce good fruit if it possesses ample subsoil drainage, and receives sufficient moisture between the time of flowering and the ripening of the fruit. They require a good deal of what we may

term rough pruning. The English style of pruning the peach and nectarine will not suit in this colony; the Summer growth is altogether too great for that. The bearing wood must not be cut back, but should be thinned only; the leading branches should be shortened, and all superfluous growth cut clean away.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Season.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Abec	E. ..	A delicious melting peach
Albert	E. ..	Large, melting, and excellent
Baldwin's Late	L. ..	A peach of excellent quality
Barrington	M. ..	Large, melting, and excellent
Bellegarde	E. ..	Melting and delicious
Chatsworth Dwarf	L. ..	Fruit very large; plant ornamental
Crimson Galande	M. ..	Medium size, melting, and delicious
Dagmar	E. ..	Large, melting, and rich, highly coloured
Double Montague	E. ..	Medium size, rich, and juicy
Early Albert	E. ..	Tender and melting, with a sugary and vinous flavour
Early Alfred	E. ..	Above medium size, rich and agreeable
Early Silver	E. ..	Very large, of delicious flavour
Emert's Large	L. ..	An excellent freestone, very large and late
Flat China	E. ..	Small, sweet, and agreeable; suitable for Queensland
Frazer's Newington	E. ..	Large, a splendid peach; good market
George the Fourth	M. ..	Large, rich, and melting, rather coarse
Goliath	M. ..	Large and showy
Grosse Mignonne (Kensington)	M. ..	One of the very best mid-season peaches
Grosse Mignonne (Early)	E. ..	Medium size, very juicy, and vinous
Heath's Northern Free	M. ..	Excellent
Italian Red	L. ..	Extra large and excellent
" Yellow	L. ..	One of the largest, a splendid peach
June	L. ..	Medium size, good for culinary purposes
Lady Palmerston	M. ..	Large and excellent; bouquet
Leopold 1st	L. ..	Very large, tender, melting, vinous, and perfumed
Lord Palmerston	L. ..	One of the largest and best late peaches, flesh firm, and richly flavoured

PEACHES—Continued.

Name.	Season	Description.
Malta	M.	Large, rich, vinous, juicy, highly flavoured
Mignonne	M.	Large, tender, melting, first-rate
Monitor	M.	A large freestone, of excellent flavour
Noblesse	M.	Large, sweet, juicy, and luscious
" (Shepherd's)	L.	Large and excellent late peach
Prince of Wales	L.	Very large, very tender, and juicy, rich, sugary, and vinous
Red Magdalen	M.	Below medium size, firm, rich, sugary, and vinous
Red Nectarine	M.	A Syrian peach of great excellence
Red June	L.	The latest of all, excellent for cooking, a great improvement on old June
Reine de Vergers	L.	Very large and juicy, with a rich vinous flavour
Royal George	E.	Medium size, one of the best early peaches
Salway	L.	Medium size, melting, juicy, and highly flavoured
Shanghai	M.	Large, very good, an excellent market peach
Sulhamstead	L.	Resembles the Noblesse
Stirling Castle	M.	A good hardy peach
Stump the World	M.	Very large, melting, rich, and delicious
Walburton Admirable	L.	Large, one of the best late peaches, melting, and rich
Weeping	M.	Large and good, tree with a weeping habit
White Newington	M.	Large, handsome, and very good
Yellow Mundi	L.	Excellent for preserving

Selection for Small Gardens.

Flat China
Royal George
White Newington
Shanghai

Grosse Mignonne
Red June
Malta
Mignonne

Italian Yellow
Walburton Admirable
Leopold 1st

PLUMS.

PLUMS thrive magnificently on our cool highlands, in seasons when Spring and Summer are fairly moist. About Sydney, they, like the cherry, become rather shy bearers. They may, notwithstanding this, be cultivated at Sydney, and near the coast, with reasonable success, by selecting varieties which have already proved themselves prolific in such localities; at the same time planting them

in soil which may be supposed to possess a cool substratum, and by training the trees as near the ground as possible—leaving either very short stems, or none at all, and preventing them, by pruning, from growing as tall as they are naturally inclined to do. The kind of soil is little matter so long as the subsoil, three or four feet under the surface, is porous and well drained, either artificially or naturally.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Name	Use.	Season.	Description.
Angelina Bardett	D.	M.	Large, a richly flavoured plum
Belgian purple	K.D.	E.	Rich and excellent
Belle de Septembre	K.	L.	Large, red, handsome
Black Damson	K.	E.	Small, very prolific
Blue Perdrigon	K.D.	M.	Medium size, purple, and of good quality
Bryanstone Gage	D.	M.	Equal in quality to Green Gage, but larger and later
Coe's Golden Drop	K.D.	M.	Very large, excellent for both purposes
" Late Red	D.	L.	Small, red, and round, very good
Damson	K.	M.	Good for preserving
" Prune	K.	M.	Small, and generally preferred for preserving
" White	K.	L.	Large, acid, good for preserving
De Montfort	D.	E.	Tender and melting, a delicious dessert plum
Dennison's Superb	D.	E.	Large, first-rate, equal to Green Gage
Diamond	K.	L.	Very large, the best for preserving or cooking
Early Favourite	D.	E.	Juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavour
" Orleans	K.D.	E.	Medium size, juicy, and agreeable
" Perdrigon	D.	E.	Medium size, agreeable flavour
" Prolific	K.D.	E.	A valuable early plum
{ " South American Red	K.D.	E.	Small, ornamental, very early
{ " " Yellow	K.D.	E.	Similar to the above, but yellow
{ " Prunus Americana, or Cherry Plums)	K.D.	E.	
Fellenberg	K.D.	M.	Large, oval, excellent

FRUIT TREES.

PLUMS—Continued.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Use, Season.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
General Hand	K. L. ..	Golden yellow, sweet, and of good flavour; a large preserving plum
Goliath	K.D. M. ..	Very large, showy, excellent for cooking
Gage Blue	D. E. ..	Medium size, one of the best
" Green	D. E. ..	Medium size, one of the richest
" Yellow	D. M. ..	Small, not of first quality
Guthrie's Aunt Ann	D. M. ..	Large, rich, and juicy
Huling's Superb	D. M. ..	Very large, rich, juicy, and excellent
Ickworth Imperatrice	D. L. ..	Large, of first-rate quality
Imperiale de Milan	K.D. L. ..	Large, excellent for dessert or preserving
Jefferson	D. M. ..	Large, of delicious flavour
Kirk's	D. M. ..	Rich, juicy, and excellent
" Golden Yellow	D. M. ..	Medium size, good, and prolific
Late Black Orleans	D. L. ..	An excellent late plum
Magnum Bonum Red	K. M. ..	Large red cooking plum
" " New	K. M. ..	Large, good for cooking
" White (Egg)	K. M. ..	Very large, a good preserving plum
Mitchelson's	K. M. ..	Very sweet and juicy, an excellent preserving plum; immense bearer
Newman's	K.D. L. ..	A nice new plum of the Chickasaw type, bright red, cling, and very late
Orleans	K.D. E. ..	Medium size, a preserving and culinary plum
" Late	D. L. ..	An excellent dessert plum
" Lawrence's	D. L. ..	Good flavour
Prince Englebert	K. M. ..	Very large, delicious when preserved
Prince of Wales	K.D. M. ..	Prolific and good
Quetsche St. Martin	D. L. ..	A very large yellow plum
Reine Claude de Bayey	D. L. ..	Large, first-rate, excellent flavour
Royal de Tours	K.D. E. ..	Large and excellent
Royal Hative	D. E. ..	Rich and excellent
Standard of England	K. E. ..	Medium size, juicy, and good
Victoria	K. E. ..	Very large, sweet, and juicy
Washington	D.K. M. ..	Large, handsome, excellent for preserving
Willmott's Late	K. M. ..	Very large, juicy, and good

Selection for Small Gardens.

Newman's
Gages (four)
Black Damson
Black Morocco

Coe's Late Red
Early Orleans
Magnum Bonum (three)
Ickworth Imperatrice

Mitchelson's
Early Prolific
Quetsche St. Martin's
Early South American

Selection of Sorts which bear well in the Sydney and like Climates.

Blue Gage
Yellow Gage
Coe's Late Red
Early South American (two)

Black Damson
Late Black Orleans
Blue Perdrigon
Mitchelson's

Drap d'Or
Reine Claude de Bayey
Royal Hative
Newman's

QUINCES.

A MOST useful fruit for preserves and culinary purposes generally, and may be grown in soils where ordinary fruits will not grow.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Apple-shaped	Excellent for stewing
Pear-shaped	Large and good, not so juicy as the apple-shaped
Large Portugal	Very large and good
Orange	Small round fruit, highly perfumed and early
Chinese	Fruit very large, oblong, and slightly ribbed, skin golden yellow, said to make a good preserve, handsome foliage, and violet-scented rose coloured flowers, forming a beautiful shrub
Masters' Early	The earliest of all Quinces, very large, and of good quality

NUT FRUITS.

ALMONDS.

IT is unaccountable that this nut, so commercially valuable, and so largely consumed in this colony, should be so rarely grown among our settlers. It grows with a facility equal to that of the commonest kind of Peaches, and requires far less attention than the best kinds of that

fruit, to which it is very closely related. Even in South Australia, whose climate is not so favourable as ours for its growth, a large revenue is derived from the export of Almonds; besides supplying there the very large local demand for the nuts, both green and dry.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Brandon's Jordan Very large, good bearer
Jordan Large

New Nonpareil Large and sweet
Paper Shell The common sort

FILBERTS, &c.

THE undermentioned nuts thrive well on the mountains, between the coast and Riverina. They will grow well, but produce little fruit in the immediate neighbour-

hood of our coast. At Braidwood, and even at Picton and Berrima, Hartley, Mudgee, and Bathurst, they would bear abundantly.

1s. 6d. each.

Cob
Hazel
Cosford

CHESTNUT (Spanish) (*Castanea vesca*), 3s. 6d. each
QUEENSLAND NUT (*Macadamia ternifolia*). The best of all nuts, 2s. 6d. each.

Northampton Prolific
Red Filbert
White Filbert

WALNUT (*Juglans regia*), 1s. 6d.

FRUITS (Various).

	s.	d.
ALLIGATOR PEAR, or AVOCADO PEAR (<i>Persea gratissima</i>)	10	0 each
CHINESE RAISIN (<i>Hovenia dulcis</i>)	1	6 "
DATE PLUM (Chinese) (<i>Disopypros Kakt</i>)	3	6 "
DATE (Arabian) (<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>)	1	6 "
GOOSEBERRY (Cape) (<i>Physalis Peruviana</i>)	1	0 "
JACK FRUIT (<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>)	5	0 "

	s.	d.
LOQUAT (Japan) (<i>Eriobotrya Japonica</i>)	1	6 each
OLIVE (<i>Olea Europæa</i>), Oil and Pickling varieties	2	0 "
PINE APPLE (<i>Bromelia Ananas</i>). Ordinary sorts	1	6 "
POMEGRANATE (<i>Punica granatum</i>)	2	6 "
ROSE APPLE (<i>Jambosa Malaccensis</i>)	1	0 "

BANANAS.

THIS magnificent class of fruit is of the easiest culture, merely requiring warm, sheltered, and moist situations; but cannot be successfully grown without protection

in winter climates colder than that of Sydney. Some of the varieties withstand more cold than others.

Cavendishii	The well-known dwarf banana, delicious flavour, 3s. 6d. each
Charlotte	A variety of Sapientium, but larger and of finer flavour, 1s. 6d. each
Sapientium	Common banana, hardy and good, 1s. 6d. each
Sugar Banana	Small fruit, immense bunches, sweet and delicious, 3s. 6d. each.

FRUIT TREES.

BLACKBERRIES.

THESE are yet but strangers amongst us, but, even for old acquaintance sake, ought to be introduced on every farm and homestead in the country. The fruits are

acceptable, and the plants are ornamental as hedges, covering fences, &c.

1s. each.

American

English

Laughton—the best fruit

CURRANTS.

THESE favourite wine and jelly fruits are well suited only for our cool highland districts. In the Sydney climate they, in common with their congeners, the goose-

berries, do not fruit. The Black Naples, La Fertile, and La Versailles, are the best adapted for culture where the Winters are too mild for the general collection.

1s. each.

Common black	..	..	..	..
" red	..	..	..	..
" white	..	..	..	..
La Fertile	..	..	..	..
La Versailles	..	..	..	..

Large red, a prodigious bearer

The best variety yet introduced, fruit red, and nearly double as large as the common a never-failing cropper.

GOOSEBERRIES.

THE Winters near Sydney are not sufficiently cold to cause this favourite to fruit, but in the highlands of the colony they will fruit as well as in England, and most probably (owing to the greater power of the Spring sun-

shine), when good sorts are cultivated, the fruit will be finer than ever was seen there. There is no reason why, in such parts within sixty or seventy miles of Sydney, gooseberry culture should not become an important industry.

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

Name.		Description.
Greenwood	.. .. .	Very large green, thin skin, excellent flavour
Ironmonger	.. .. .	Small, round, fine flavour
Lancashire Prize	.. .. .	Large, early, and prolific
Leveller	.. .. .	Long smooth yellow, very large, one of the best
Ploughboy	.. .. .	Long smooth light red, one of the best late varieties
Riflesman	.. .. .	Large red, late and first-rate
Roaring Lion	.. .. .	One of the largest red, oblong
Slaughterman	.. .. .	Dark red, long, early, and good flavour
Speedwell	.. .. .	Plump, light red, profuse bearer, and excellent flavour, early
Warrington	.. .. .	First-rate, early red, a great bearer
White Eagle	.. .. .	Large, long, thin skin, flavour good

GRAPES.

THE following is a selection (chiefly table). Many of them are of comparatively recent introduction from England, imported on account of their reputation for beauty and flavour. The remainder are old favourites. There are quite enough varieties to select from, unless

for special purposes. A gravelly, stony, or otherwise well-drained subsoil is essential to the successful growth of the grape vine; with this, any cultivable soil will answer.

Rooted plants, 6d. each, or 30s. per 100, except marked otherwise.

Black Damascus	.. .. .	Berries, large, rich flavour, rather shy bearer
" Hambro	.. .. .	The most useful grape in the colony, sure cropper, and fine flavour
" Jury (Devereux)	.. .. .	Very early, bunch and berry small, flesh sweet and juicy, 1s. 6d.
" Monukka	.. .. .	Bunch large, berry sweet and seedless; excellent table grape, 1s. 6d.
" Prince	.. .. .	Berries large oval, juicy, good flavour, excellent table grape
" Tripoli	.. .. .	Bunches large, very sweet and juicy
Bowwood Muscat	.. .. .	Same character as Muscat of Alexandria, only a better bearer
Buckland's Sweetwater	.. .. .	Bunches large, flesh tender, well flavoured, 1s. each.
Calabrian Raisin	.. .. .	Bunch large, long, and tapering, often over a foot in length; berry white, large, round, and sugary, with a skin remarkable alike for its thickness and transparency; one of the very best keepers, 1s. 6d.

GRAPES—Continued.

Name.	Description.
Chaptal	Bunch and berry large; white, juicy, and sweet; excellent quality and great bearer, 1s. each.
Chasselas Vibert.. .. .	Berry round, large, of golden amber colour; juicy, rich, and agreeable; robust grower, and excellent quality, 1s. 6d.
Chasselas	Large berries, sweet and juicy, excellent table grape
Duchess of Buccleuch	Flesh tender, juicy, of a rich Muscat flavour, good croppers, 1s. each
Golden Champion	The largest grape grown; bunches large and compact; flavour rich and excellent; appears to suit the climate admirably, 1s. 6d.
Golden Hamburg	Flavour rich, sugary, and vinous, an excellent grape, 1s. each
Gouais	A grape celebrated for producing the finest brandies
H-mitage or Shiraz	Large oval, flavour sugary, with a delicious aroma
Joslyng's St. Alban's	Flesh firm, rich, sugary, with a high Muscat flavour, excellent table grape, 1s. each
Lady Downes' Seedling	Bunch and berry large, richly flavoured, a slight trace of Muscat, 1s. each
Mrs. Pince's Black Muscat	A grape of the highest excellence, a good bearer, with a fine Muscat flavour, 3s. 6d.
Muscat of Alexandria	One of our finest table grapes, but requires careful cultivation
Muscadel, black	Flavour not to be surpassed
" red	Most delicate and delicious
" White.. .. .	Superb flavour
Shepherd's Reisling	Can hardly be misplaced, good either for the table or wine
Snow's Muscat	Large, with an exquisite Muscat flavour, a first-class grape
Sweetwater	A useful old white grape, flavour good
Trentham, black.. .. .	Melting flesh, rich, sugary, and vinous, an excellent table grape
Verdelho (Madeira)	A small berried grape of great excellence
Wantage	Bunches large, pale red, very hardy and free bearer
White Sherry	Useful either for table or wine, hardy and abundant bearer
Ulliade	Very fertile and good, an excellent table grape

GRAPES (American).

THESE vines are free from the attacks of the oidium. They are strong growers and heavy bearers, and should have trellis support, with abundance of room, and only be pruned so as to regulate them on the trellises. Some of them produce successive crops through the Sum-

mer and Autumn. For the table, as well as for wines and preserves, these grapes are likely to prove a great acquisition. Some of them are original species, others the result of hybridizing or crosses, in which the three species above named are represented.

Allen's	Black, with a rich sweet delicious flavour; berries round, of medium size; bunch rather large, 1s.
Alvey	Black, berries small, bunches medium, flavour vinous, skin tender, 1s.
Anna	White, bunch and berry large, flavour sweet and excellent, 1s.
Catawba	Purple, berries large, bunch medium, juicy, sweet, aromatic, and rich, an immense bearer, 1s. 6d.
Clinton	Black, bunch medium, berry small, pulpy, juicy, with a slight harsh flavour, a good keeper, 1s.
Elsinboro	Black, bunch large, berry small, melting, sweet, and excellent, a delicious and hardy grape, 1s. 6d.
Isabella	The only American grape that is well known here. It has a peculiar flavour, liked by most people, makes a good wine or jelly; oidium never affects it, 6d.
Lincoln	Black, bunch medium, berry rather large, flesh juicy, with little pulp, and good flavour, 1s. 6d.
Miles	Black, bunch and berry medium, sweet and good, very early, 1s. 6d.
Rebecca	Black, bunch compact and heavy, berry oval, medium, flesh sweet, juicy, and delicious, 1s.

PASSION FRUIT.

	s.	d.
Alata	2	6
Decasineana	2	6
Edulis	1	6
Granadilla	3	6

THE first and last named require, in the Sydney climate, to be trained upon a wall facing the north to induce

fruiting; the others bear without such aid, and all are worthy of culture.

FRUIT TREES.

RASPBERRIES.

A really useful fruit and of early culture, 3s. per dozen; 20s. per 100.

Antwerp Red	Large and fine flavour
" White	Large, mild, sweet flavour
Fallstaff	Fruit red, flavour good
Northumberland Fillbasket	Deep red, good size and flavour
Victoria	Large red fruit of excellent flavour, late, one of the best

STRAWBERRIES.

STRAWBERRIES do best in strong soils, and may be planted in beds or to form edgings in a fruit or vegetable garden. Planting may be commenced in March, and continued throughout the winter.

										<i>s. d.</i>
British Queen	..	..	..	Fine high flavoured variety	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 per 100
Duc de Malakoff	..	..	..	Very large, good	..	..	..	..	..	3 6 "
Empress Eugene	..	..	..	Very large, rather coarse	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 "
Eclipse	..	..	..	Very fine, not to be surpassed	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 "
Gravesend Scarlet	..	..	..	Handsome variety, good size and flavour	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 "
Keen's Seedling	..	..	..	Fine flavour, very hardy	..	..	..	..	..	3 6 "
La Reine	..	..	..	Fruit long and excellent	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 "
La Constant	..	..	..	Late and excellent	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 "
Marguerite	..	..	..	Splendid size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ oz. each fruit	..	..	..	..	..	3 6 "
Oscar	..	..	..	Excellent flavour, great cropper	..	..	..	..	..	3 6 "
Omar Pasha	..	..	..	Rich flavour, fine	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 "
Sir Harry	..	..	..	Large and excellent	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 "
Trollope's Victoria	..	..	..	One of the best in cultivation	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 "
White Chilian	..	..	..	Large, sure bearer, and good flavour	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 "



SEND FOR THE
“N. S. W. GARDENER,”
 A COMPREHENSIVE WORK ON
GARDENING.

THIS Work has been carefully prepared, specially to meet the requirements of Amateurs and others who have but little practical knowledge of the mode and processes of cultivation. The earlier pages have been devoted to a description of the various districts and climates of New South Wales, as bearing on the practice of Horticulture, the nature and properties of Soils, the principles of Cultivation, and Garden formation. Following are articles on the Structure of Plants, Shelter, Hedges, the Shrubbery, Rockery, Fernery, Bush-house, and Plant houses.

The principal Horticultural operations are afterwards described, including Transplanting, Manuring, Mulching, Watering, Seed Sowing, the various methods of Propagation, and the Destruction of Garden Pests.

The details of culture of the principal families of Flowering Plants are explained at length, and in such a way as to make the subject intelligible to the beginner. Lists of all the most desirable species are also given. The concluding portion of the work is devoted to the Kitchen Garden, and is written in as complete a manner as the other portions. A Calendar of the operations in both Flower and Kitchen Garden is also included in the work.

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CATALOGUE

1885

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& PLANTS

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